The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4840. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The Luxembourg Annexation Question.

The Streets Posted with Anti-Prussian Placards.

The Reform Bill in the British Parliament.

Discussion on the Foreign Policy of France.

LUXEMBURG.

Anti-Prussian Demonstrations.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, March 31.

Placards hostile to Prussia and favoring an alliance with France, have been posted up in the streets of Luxemburg. The Prussian commander of the fortress of Luxemburg has complained of the insult offered to his Government.

SERVIA.

The Prince of Servia Visits Constantinople.

LONDON, Sunday, March 31.

A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Prince of Servia left that city yesterday for Constantinople.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool on the 20th at 4 P. M., and Queenstown on the 21st March, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton March 20, arrived here last evening.

The Paris *Étendard* of the 19th asserts that Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister in London, has made representations to the British Government in favor of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland.

The health of the Princess of Wales had shown some slight improvement, but she was still believed to be in a very low state. The Queen of Denmark was with her.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER, an American author and editor, who has been appointed to act as a juror at the Paris Exhibition, was arrested *en route* through England for some liabilities in connection with his former interoceanic scheme, and was detained as a prisoner at Lancaster Castle.

The official Berlin *Gazette*, publishes identical offensive and defensive treaties of alliance concluded between Prussia and Bavaria on the 22d of August, 1866, and between Prussia and Baden on the 18th of the same month. The contracting Powers reciprocally guarantee the integrity of their respective territories and bind themselves to place at each others disposal, their whole military power in case of war—the supreme command being given to the King of Prussia. These treaties were at first to be kept secret. The ratifications had been exchanged.

It is stated that the Pope agrees to allow Italian troops to enter his States to help the Pontifical troops to suppress brigandage. Cardinal ANTONELLI opposed the proposition.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has extended an amnesty to all the Frenchmen who were exiled to Siberia for complicity in the late Polish rebellion.

In the North German Parliament, the amendments to the draft of the Constitution proposing freedom to the Press and the rights of public meeting, were rejected.

On the 21st GLADSTONE convened a meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons, it is understood, to agree on the course of opposition to the Government Reform Bill.

The London *Post* says the Government has received dispatches from Zanzibar stating that the Arab merchants there disbelieve the report of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's death.

A telegram dated Rome, March 20, says: "A proclamation has been issued at Frasimore offering a reward of 600 scudi for the capture of every brigand, dead or alive; and 1,200 scudi for the capture of every chief of a band."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Debate on the Reform Question—Mr. Disraeli's Propositions.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th of March, Mr. DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the provisions of the Reform Bill, premising at the outset that his remarks would be divided under two heads—the object the Government had in view in dealing with the question, and the means they thought best fitted to attain that object. On the first head he remarked that the Government wished to sustain and strengthen the varied character and functions of the House of Commons, by which it has risen to its present power and reputation, and to do this by placing the representation on a broad and popular basis; but he warned those who deemed the franchise to be a democratic right, and not a popular privilege, that there would be much in the bill which they would not approve. Passing to the details of the scheme, he first examined at length the principles on which the franchise in boroughs ought to rest, pointing out that every bill since the Reform Act had proceeded on the principle of a diminution of value, and concluded that by the division on Lord DUNKELLIN's motion last year the House had asserted that rating ought to be the basis. The Government had, therefore, accepted the principle that the franchise should be associated with the payment of rates, and they proposed that every householder paying rates, and having resided two years, should be admitted to vote. This would admit 237,000 men who live in houses under £10 and pay rates, leaving unenfranchised 486,000 householders not paying their own rates. But every facility would be given to compound householders to take upon themselves the payment of their own rates, and to obtain in consequence the right of voting. After an elaborate argument upon the £5 franchise, which he strongly condemned, characterizing it as a Serbonian bog, and asserting that its logical result in many places would be manhood suffrage, Mr. DISRAELI next announced that the bill would confer the franchise on payers of £1 direct taxes (not including licenses of any kind,) and householders (in towns only) paying £1 direct taxes would be allowed to exercise the franchise in respect of both suffrages. It would also contain an education franchise, and would give the franchise to the holders of savings banks deposits and funded property to the amount of £50. The direct tax franchise would add a number greatly exceeding 200,000 (though this was only an estimate,) the education franchise 35,000 the funded property franchise 25,000, and the savings-bank franchise 45,000; in all, more than 1,000,000 would be added to the borough constituency. In the counties the franchise would be fixed at £15. rating, which would add 171,000, and the lateral franchises would bring the total additions to the county constituencies to some 330,000. The Government, Mr. DISRAELI said, had carefully considered the plan of cumulative voting and three-cornered constituencies, and had tried it at every point, but had come to the conclusion that it was erroneous in principle and would be pernicious in practice; and, passing to the Redistribution scheme, he announced that it was substantially the same as that of the bill of the 25th ult.—viz., that 30 seats would be redistributed, 14 to new boroughs, 15 to counties, and one to the London University. He defended it from the charge of inadequacy, pointing out that there was no medium between constructing a new electoral map of England and seizing opportunities as they arose of remedying pressing inequalities by giving members to new boroughs as they rose into importance, and by adding to the direct representation of important constituencies; and after dwelling on the sacrifices the Conservative Party has made to agree on a practical measure, and on the personal chagrin and mortification he had undergone, he concluded by expressing a hope that this bill would be fairly considered by the House, and a belief that it afforded the means of a lasting and satisfactory settlement.

Mr. GLADSTONE, while reserving to himself the liberty of deciding what course he would take on the bill as a whole until he saw it, intimated that his impression of it from Mr. DISRAELI's speech was in many respects perplexing and not pleasing. He ridiculed Mr. DISRAELI's sudden reverence for the principle of rating, reminding him that the House, in dealing with the county franchise last year, had decided against it; condemned the redistribution as inadequate, though it might be dealt with in detail in Committee, and denied altogether the accuracy of Mr. DISRAELI's figures. The great majority of the householders he expected to come in were mere "men in buckram;" instead of 237,000, not more than 140,000 would appear. That part of the scheme which relates to personal payment of rates and compound householders Mr. GLADSTONE warmly attacked, pointing out in an elaborate argument that the processes by which they are admitted to the register differ in different boroughs, that they are under the management of the local authorities, and that in most cases the vote would be accompanied by a fine, in the shape of increased rates. He showed, too, what facilities would be given for the manufacture of votes by electioneering agents. He also expressed his personal conviction that it would be a great advantage if the reduction of the franchise downward could be made to stop with the personal payment of rates. The three safeguards of the bill were residence, rating and dual voting, and he examined those in detail, showing that rating would act very irregularly, and that large numbers might be excluded in some towns by the action of vestries and special local acts, while in agricultural boroughs the franchise would be virtually manhood suffrage; and on the dual vote Mr. GLADSTONE emphatically declared, amid loud cheering, that he was implacably hostile to it, that it was a gigantic engine of fraud, and the proclamation of a war of classes. He remarked next on the absence of the lodger franchise from the bill, quoting Mr. DISRAELI's description of it in 1859, and predicting that it would have to be introduced into the bill. Duality and personal payment of rates were practically dead as safeguards already, and with the addition of a lodger franchise no doubt it would be a very advantageous bill for the Liberal Party, but how it was to be treated as a whole by the Liberal Party was a question for future consideration.

Mr. LOWE warned the supporters of the bill that, so far from having touched sound ground in household suffrage, they had lighted on a quicksand which would be no safeguard against further downward progress. In fact, the present suffrage was household, with the limit or safeguard of £10 rental, and a personal payment of rates would not be found so stable even as £10 rental, for it would be attended with more personal annoyances to the voters and they would be more anxious to sweep it away. If the compound householders were intended to have votes, all this machinery ought to be swept away; if not, the change would differ little from a £6 rental. Mr. GLADSTONE's proposal that the franchise should be brought down to meet the point where personal payment of rates ceased Mr. LOWE thought worth the consideration of the House; but expressed the strongest repugnance for the dual vote, which was founded on the fallacy that the taxing power was the chief function of the House of Commons, was insulting to those who were to be admitted to the franchise, and would create such glaring inequalities that a fresh agitation must immediately follow. Whatever was done ought to be done freely and frankly, and the House ought to be told by the Government whether they considered this a vital part of the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK saw no difficulty in arranging all the objections taken by Mr. GLADSTONE on the ratepaying part of the scheme in Committee, and animadverting on Mr. GLADSTONE's speech, hinted that the main motive for those objections was a mere party feeling. The dual vote, of course, was impossible, but it was evidently not a vital point. He urged the House to bear in mind that if this bill were rejected and the Government thrown out (for he did not believe in a dissolution) a dead lock would follow, and he advised it to read the bill a second time, and deal with it in Committee.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE made some sarcastic observations on the spectacle of a Conservative Government outbidding Liberals in a Liberal market, and dedounced the bill as a two-faced business, which might prove so restrictive that it would take away with one hand what it seemed to give with the other, or else would entail household suffrage in a most dangerous form.

Lord CRANBORNE, alluding to a remark of Mr. OSBORNE, asserted that the House had a right to know what were held to be vital points, particularly as this was a bill of checks and compensations, and he did not believe that his late colleagues were the men to pass this bill entirely without compensations. But of the two compensations proposed—dual voting and personal payment of rates—the first would not only be utterly ineffective, but it was so unpalatable that it had no chance of acceptance; and the second was certain to be swept away by the very first Parliament elected under it. By tracing the practical operation of the security, he showed that the cost to each compound householder for getting his name on the Register would be about 5s. a year, and here he predicted the corrupt machinery of the electioneering agents would come in. He showed, too, how unequally it would work in the boroughs (98 in number) to which the Small Tenements Act was only partially applied, and from all this he concluded that the security would be swept away immediately; that household suffrage, pure and simple, would be the result; and this, he maintained, after their conduct last year, the Conservative Party ought not to be the persons to pass. If the party accepted the bill they would be committing political suicide; but he hoped the moderate party on both sides would retain sufficient influence to secure that, while skilled artisans were introduced into the electoral body in fair numbers, existing interests would not be subverted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made an animated reply, attacking Mr. GLADSTONE for his inconsistency, defending the accuracy of his figures, and asserting that it was a calumny on the working man to assume that he would resent the connection of the constitutional obligation to pay rates with the political privilege of voting. Replying to an observation of Lord CRANBORNE, he declared with much emphasis that the Government would never introduce household suffrage pure and simple, and he urged the House not to listen to what he hinted was the object of Mr. GLADSTONE's elaborately prepared speech—the rejection of the bill before its second reading.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and it was subsequently read a first time.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE BILL.

The Bill Faulty and Insufficient.

From the London Times, March 20.

The text of the Reform Bill of 1867 is at length before us. The Ministers of the Crown hesitated as long as possible to commit themselves to any particular plan of Reform, but the patience of the House of Commons has its limits, and the time had at last come when the honor of Parliament demanded the production of a definite scheme. A bill has accordingly been presented to the House. Not, indeed, that this can be looked upon as final. If we were compelled to regard it as the *ultimatum* of the Ministry, we should despair of any solution of the Reform question in the present year. But the previous experience of the session, not to speak of the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday afternoon, warns us not to be discouraged. The bill which has been laid upon the table is a formal sketch of a complete measure, but as some of its leading features have been already repudiated by all sections of the House, it cannot be deemed anything more. The question for the rest of the week is, therefore, not whether the measure propounded can be accepted as a whole, but whether it is capable of such manipulation—by omitting provisions here, and inserting others elsewhere—as to offer at last a satisfactory solution of a problem which the House of Commons itself must take in hand. * * * * We have before us, as we have said, nothing but the sketch of a measure, which must undergo great alterations to make it acceptable either to Parliament or the nation, and where so much is open to debate we look forward with much anxiety to the result.

The Reform Movement Greatly Embarrassed.

From the London Daily News, March 20.

The utter failure of the Ministerial Reform Bill has plunged the question of Reform, considered as a subject for Parliamentary treatment, in greater embarrassment than ever. After six weeks have been consumed by the Government in a succession of false movements, the House of Commons finds itself with a bill on its hands condemned in its principal features by every class of the public. *No measure affecting a constitutional character ever had so many enemies and so few friends* as that which the House of Commons permitted to be read a first time on Monday evening. The public have been for months looking for a bill, which, by settling the Reform question, should put an end to the dead-lock in the Legislature, and at the same time restore unity to the country. And instead of such a measure, Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI offer a bill, one of the leading provisions of which is the dual vote—an exasperating and intolerable expedient for intensifying prejudices which are unhappily too strong already in English society. Not a voice except Mr. DISRAELI's was raised on Monday in favor of this odious device for emphasising class distinctions; and even Mr. HENLEY, in other respects the most ardent eulogist of the bill, pronounced it "unmitigated mischief." It is most strange that such ignorance of the possibilities of legislation *should be confined to the very select circle of Englishmen who have assumed the duty of amending the Constitution.*

The Bill Defended.

From the London Herald, (Tory,) March 20.

If the object of the Derby Government in proposing a Reform Bill has been to satisfy the Liberal [illegible] accept the fact that this [illegible] leader of the opposition is [illegible] which is proposed as a substitute [illegible] his own does not content Mr. [illegible] of the Liberals is, in fact, in [illegible]ffection. In his liberality [illegible] the bill is good or that it can be made good. He will not confess, in fact, that the problem which he abandoned can be solved by any one. Neither the concessions nor the concomitant conditions will satisfy him. The whole measure, from head to heel, is objectionable. It is objectionable in what it gives—it is objectionable in the manner of giving. After every effort to enlighten it, Mr. GLADSTONE's mind remains in a state of "obscurity and perplexity." He will not have the new provisions—he will not have the extension of the old principle. * * * The principle of dual voting, to which Mr. GLADSTONE has declared his unalterable hostility, remains as the only matter about which the two parties have to quarrel. The objections to dual voting are of the most varied and contradictory kind. By some Liberals it is denounced as taking away all and giving nothing—by some Tories, as giving everything and taking nothing. One party considers it as more than an equivalent to household suffrage, while another is frightened of household suffrage because it has only this limitation. How is the Government to please both parties? Mr. GLADSTONE is angry with dual voting, because it is a "dangerous innovation"—because it is a "proclamation of a war of classes." But all reform is an innovation more or less hazardous. As to the "war of classes," if that is to arise because one man has a larger share of the voting privilege than another, it ought to have broken out long ago. The Reform Bill of 1832 might just as reasonably have been denounced as proclaiming a war of classes because it gave to some persons votes and to others none. It is "invidious" say some of the objectors, because it makes a distinction between the rich man and the poor man. But is there not such a distinction already? Are we bound to consider no such distinction between classes? If it is invidious that one man should have twice as large a vote as another, it is equally invidious that one man should have a vote and another none. It is invidious that one man should have a house to qualify him and another none. It is invidious that there should be any excluded from the franchise; in fact, it is invidious that there should be some rich and some poor.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Favre on the Foreign Policy of France.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body, on March 18, the debate upon the interpellation of M. THIERS relative to the foreign policy of the Government was resumed.

M. JULES FAVRE declared that France ought to have prevented Italy from forming an alliance with Prussia, but the policy of France had always failed in preciseness. He said:

Whatever respect we may have for foreign statesmen, we are not forbidden to judge their character by their works. I admit that M. DE BISMARCK is a great Prussian patriot, and that recent events have revealed in him brilliant and exceptional qualities. But when he came to France he was already known by a remarkable characteristic which still distinguishes him at the present day. He treated right with contempt, and spoke with pride of the abasement of the Prussian Parliament. He was a dangerous man, therefore, when placed near the chief of a nation guided by liberal principles. All communications with him ought, therefore, to have been declined. But, on the contrary, his hopes were encouraged because he permitted that others should be entertained. Probably at that moment the negotiators had in their minds reciprocal reserves of which M. DE BISMARCK was the only one to take advantage. One thing is certain—that it was impossible to sign the treaty between Prussia and Italy without the consent of France. France had predicted the victory of Austria, the humiliation of Prussia, and the extension of our frontiers to the Rhine. There was the secret of its policy, and that policy lacked impartiality. No one has forgotten the sitting of the 16th of June, when the Legislative Body was asked for a public manifestation of its opinion. In giving that opinion the House was actuated by patriotic sentiments. It declared that the wisest course to pursue, under such grave circumstances, was to place the destinies of the country in the hands of him whom the Constitution has charged to watch over its security. The programme of French policy has been presented to us, written by the Emperor, and in that document, however guarded it might be in its form, its real meaning was evident. Europe was not deceived; and how could it have been otherwise when in that document—the only one to which we can refer; for everything passed between the Emperor and his Cabinet—we read the following passage: "If the conference had taken place our language would have been explicit; we should have declared our intention to disclaim any idea of territorial aggrandisement so long as the European equilibrium remained untroubled; that France could only think of extending her frontier in case the map of Europe should be modified to the exclusive benefit of a great Power; and in case the adjacent provinces demanded, by wishes freely expressed, their annexation to France." I could not (pursued Mr. FAVRE) approve of such a policy, and it would never have obtained the assent of the majority of the legislative body if we had been free to discuss it. No; the majority would not have permitted that, by a mental reservation, Germany should picture to herself the phantom of French conquest. "The conflict which has taken place had," continues the Imperial letter, "three causes—the geographical situation of Prussia, badly defined; the desire of Germany, demanding a political reconstitution more conformable to her general wants; the necessity of Italy securing her national independence." These conditions (pursued M. FAVRE) you solemnly recorded by your vote of confidence in a memorable sitting of this House. Not only were you not called upon to express your opinions, but, three days after you had adhered to the wish expressed in this House on the 3d of May by an eminent speaker, (M. ROUHER,) the Chief of the State delivered at Auxerre a speech diametrically at variance with the language you had approved of—a speech I do not recall to hurt the feelings of this House.

Several voices—Our feelings are not hurt in the least.

M. JULES FAVRE—If your feelings were not hurt on that occasion, gentlemen, I can tell you that mine were. I will tell you, moreover, that I cannot understand such language being spoken by the head of the Executive, and its not giving offence to a great political body. But if I notice the Auxerre speech, it is in consequence of the tremendous impression it produced outside this house. The declaration that a policy upheld, or rather approved of, by the Corps Legislatif, was grounded upon the abhorred treaties of 1815, was a summons to Germany calling upon her to make over to us a portion of her territory. It was thus that Germany understood it, and from that moment it became impossible for Prussia to restrain the nation. *We wanted to support Austria, and yet we practically aided her ambitious neighbors.* There was nothing clear or decisive about our policy. Our reticence implied a threat against Germany, and that threat materially contributed to facilitate the results M. DE BISMARCK subsequently obtained. I blamed just now the Minister of State for having suffered Italy to negotiate with Prussia, and that reproach I must be permitted to repeat. It is true that France suggested a Congress, but it was not chimerical to hope that a Congress could possibly succeed under the then circumstances? Austria could obviously not allow herself to be talked out of Venetia, but if France had shown but the point of her sword Austria would have hastened to yield. [Uproar.] I may add that negotiations were commenced with Austria for the cession of Venetia as early as the month of May, 1866. Well, Austria would have given up Venetia if France had undertaken to support her against Prussia. But the French Government refused to make up its mind, it determined to trust exclusively to chance. I can understand the patriotic qualms of the Minister of State at the tidings of the battle of Sadowa, for that battle was the condemnation of the policy of France; that battle shattered the hopes of France, as it was very obvious that Prussia, after her victory, would disregard what engagements she might have previously entered into with us. Yes, the game was lost for us just as it was lost for Austria. It has been said that we had stopped the Prussian army at the gates of Vienna. Well, that is true: *we saved Austria's capital, but sacrificed her cause.* Austria, which was to have a great position in Germany, was driven out of the Germanic Confederation. The whole programme of the Government was abandoned, and a few days *after having set forth that programme, France "presented arms" to the conqueror.* The blue book containing the general exposition of the state of the empire takes it very coolly. It records the facts in all their unvarnished significance. *What a contrast with the letter of June 11!* I ask you, gentlemen, is that the policy worthy of a great country? I can understand a policy of indifference and isolation. But, after deliberately laying down a programme, to find it rudely upset by the sword, and meekly to acquiesce, is unworthy of France.

M. CAFARELLI—This is really infamous!

M. JULES FAVRE then proceeded to review the successive annexations effected by Count BISMARCK, and dwelt particularly upon what had taken place in Saxony and Hanover, and on the declaration of Count BISMARCK in the North German Parliament, that it was the Parliament's business to put Germany on horseback, but that he (BISMARCK) would take care to make her go. He then went on: Thus, there is no limit to that ambition, because all his projects have succeeded, because force gained everything for him, and he sees public right scattered and degraded at his feet. I understand, too, how it was that, after the battle of Sadowa, the Emperor of Austria was to raise a cry of alarm, that an announcement was made by the *Moniteur* to the effect that a reorganization of the army was necessary. The project for military reorganization appeared soon afterward, and contained those grave lines, which, for the first time, placed the phantom of invasion before the eyes of the country. "4. It is necessary, in order that France may preserve her rank in Europe, to have an active army of 800,000 men. A necessity equally evident is to possess a force sufficient to preserve order at home while the army is on the frontiers." It is added that "the new project is not an accidental law, varying according to circumstance, and with public opinion; it is an institution organizing the national forces in a permanent manner, which gives 1,200,000 men to the country, which drills the whole nation—much more for the objects of defence than of aggression—and which renders it capable of defying every attempt at invasion." The time has not yet come to discuss this subject; but if Prussia had intended to injure us she has certainly succeeded. Yes, France was defeated on the day of the battle of Sadowa, for she is now compelled to organize a military force incompatible with the genius of modern times. What, after a reign of fifteen years, when the national debt has increased by eight milliard of francs—after the wars which have taken place—it is found that the nation requires to be drilled; and instead of being a workshop she is to become a barrack—as though such an organization were not destructive to society as at present constituted—as though the nation did not experience an ardent yearning for peace—as though she did not feel an irresistible impulse toward the plow and the workshop, and an equal desire to see the spread of education. I declare with a most profound conviction, that when the necessity of thus arming France was recognized, the Government made the most humiliating confession—it confessed that it was incapable of resisting foreign force, and that it was necessary to resort to a levy *en masse* of the whole country. And it is with official documents before us—with declarations that I myself have repeated—that we felicitate ourselves on the situation; that it is said the year 1866 rendered France more secure; that before 1866 we had seventy-five millions of Germans before us who are now divided; that we are invited to the Capitol to render thanks to the gods! In any case we shall not go there alone—we shall be escorted by 1,200,000 men about to be placed under arms. But it is not enough to point out the faults already committed; we must show the causes of these faults, and it does not appear to me that causes ever existed fraught with deeper instruction. We are all answerable—I mean by we the Corps Legislatif, with which I identify myself. The cause is not to be found in such a diplomatic complication, but in a general system, in an aggregate of political facts which strike every mind. That general system consists in the self-immolation of the *Corps Legislatif to the will of a single man.* I am aware that the constitution has given a large share of power to the Sovereign; that power is not without limits, but the limits are very wide apart. I am also aware that there exists a political school which would make the safety of the country *depend upon the uncontrolled freedom of its ruler. But that ideal would be fatal to France,* as it has been fatal to every country where it has been introduced. Gentlemen, by the side of the vast power of the Sovereign our constitution has placed your power, which, moving in its sphere, moderates, restrains, warns, and moreover is able to prevent. I do not mean to question the fact that the Executive may without your intervention embark in a dangerous adventure, sign a treaty, commence a war. The Government may do all that; but you are able to stop it, as the expenditure is subject to your vote. Without wielding the Executive power, you are therefore able to control it, and that control, on your part, is not merely a right, it is also a duty. A French Chamber cannot be satisfied, like a Prussian Parliament, with æsthetic discussions. It must be the instrument of the security and grandeur of France. That is our duty. Have we always discharged that duty? That is a formidable question, gentlemen. Have we always fulfilled that duty? A few years ago our troops started for Mexico.

M. FAVRE was here interrupted by the President of the Legislative Body, M. WALEWSKI, who decided that any reference to Mexico was out of order. M. FAVRE, after referring to the military preparations of Germany, concluded as follows:

While Germany thus called her population to arms, France had in her army the gaps caused by 150,000 refractory conscripts, forgetting their country and their hatred of a despotism which they would not serve. It was the thought of this same military despotism which reconstituted, not German unity, which did not exist, but Prussian unity. Yes, it is my heartfelt conviction that the political blunders committed at home have had a fatal influence abroad. It has enabled German writers to print in the newspapers, German orators to assert from the pulpit, that the French Empire was threatening the German Fatherland; and when it was found that the Emperor's will could move an army across the Rhine, without this Chamber being able to oppose it, the alarm became greater than ever. Germany believed herself to be threatened. Now, to threaten Germany with our arms is the best way of consolidating her power. Any alliance with Austria would drive into the army of Prussia ten millions of Germans, whose only desire is to escape from the dominion of Austria. In order to dissolve German unity, or rather the unity of Prussia, we have only one course—to make auxiliaries of its enemies. These enemies are the people who have been sacrificed, and the Kings whose States have been appropriated. Show to Prussian unity that there are free institutions in France, and a willingness to apply them. It is said that our Government is strong. A country is only strong when it possesses stable institutions, and when entire expansion is given to public opinion. Now, it is the contrary that we see in France. We have been forbidden to discuss the Constitution; but it is being constantly revised. It is placed in the inner temple that it may be respected, and that respect is diminished by the repeated changes which it undergoes. What would you say if you were informed that the Queen of England had withdrawn some of the rights of the House of Commons? You would say, "England is on the eve of a revolution."

M. DU MIRAL.—The contrary is the case in France.

M. JULES FAVRE.—I wish to put to the Government this question; if an annexation were proposed to you, would you accept it? If there were facilities for invading Belgium, for annexing Luxemburg, would you do it? Would you invade Belgium? [Great uproar.]

The President—M. FAVRE, you see the feeling of the House; pray conform to it.

M. FAVRE—We have but two courses before us—one leads to liberty, the other to war. My choice is made—it is your duty to make yours.

The Paris Press on the Speech of M. Thiers.

From the Epoque.

The sitting was not only a great Parliamentary incident but a European event. Never was a *coup d'œil* more extensive, more severe and more assured thrown on French foreign policy in general. After having recounted, with an amplitude veritably historical, the origin and establishment of the European balance of power, the efforts made by France to contribute to that common work, and the part and place which she took in it, M. THIERS arrived at the conclusion that the equilibrium is at present destroyed—destroyed by the audacity of Prussia and the fault of France. If it is not, why is an army of twelve hundred thousand men required? For more than three hours the illustrious statesman, sometimes with an ardor perfectly juvenile and sometimes with a prudence almost diplomatic, adduced arguments to demonstrate that France has suffered a great damage, and that she ought not to have allowed it. The first part of the speech may appear somewhat too long, but the speaker evidently wished to draw up a complete definitive picture. We agree in nearly all the judgments of M. THIERS, except the final assertion against the Government, where he declares that not a single fault remains to be committed. We very sincerely believe that such a declaration is greatly exaggerated, and that the French Government can still commit many a fault before the situation which is at present assigned to it in Europe becomes irreparable.

From the Constitutionnel.

Where has the ex-Minister of the 1st of March seen that it sufficed to make the noble language of reason heard to be listened to? This, he exclaimed, is what should have been said to Italy; that is what ought to have been told to Germany; and, without taking into account the passions which at certain moments carry away both governments and peoples, he guarantees the favorable reply of Germany and Italy, and that is what he calls making peace in Europe! We know this policy—we have long known it—especially since 1840; it consists in speaking boldly, even to menaces, and, as soon as it finds any party to face, it beats a retreat. It is always the system of war next spring—with a withdrawal in the interval. Besides, all the foreign policy of M. THIERS—as he explained it—is only an amateur one, which, in attacking the Government, separates itself from the Opposition, and in fact only represents M. THIERS himself; that is to say, a mind at the same time Liberal and retrograde, pacific and warlike. We must declare that talent as great as his is requisite to render such a situation possible, which, without that admirable eloquence, would at once appear that which it really is—absolutely false.

From the Pays.

M. THIERS, from his character, his age and his personal situation, was listened to throughout with the most religious silence. That was one of those rare forbearances for which, we are convinced, he will be grateful to his colleagues. As to the effect produced we believe it will be nearly null. His speech was admirable—as a speech—although too long. But it was a speech and nothing more. A retrospect of political facts, a summary of the general situation, some counsel as to the line of conduct to be pursued in presence of the eventualties which might arise from the ambition of Prussia on the one hand and the question of the East on the other, but not a shadow of conclusion—that is all we have found in it. It may be defined in a few words, by saying it commenced as a lecture on history and finished as a sermon. Besides, in these interpellations, so dreaded by some and which ought, according to them, to produce so much effect, M. THIERS has not at all called the Government in question. He contented himself with studying the political situation, pointing out what there was dangerous in the future, if France, abdicating all idea of conquest or annexation, did not place herself frankly as a preponderating Power between the ambition of some and the just aspirations of others. The only complaint laid to the charge of the Government is the enthronement in its present policy of the principle of nationalities. M. THIERS does not believe in nationalities, either in Italy, Germany or elsewhere, or rather he does not like them. That is a point of view quite personal, and against which history will have to make many reserves, for did not the world commence by the constitution into States of all the great nationalities? Whatever M. THIERS may say, France is not isolated any more in Germany than in the East; and he was wrong to forget that the interests of England are still more concerned in the question of the East than our own. Russia at Constantinople is the loss of India for England, and without India she no longer exists as a Power of the first order. Therefore there is more than solidarity, and her interests are greater than ours; the alliance of France is necessary to her; she herself would be the one to claim it. That error in argument is not the only one. The whole of his speech, in spite of himself, is in favor of the reorganization of the army; and the assertion may almost be made that he had adopted as his mission to justify that step. In fine, we repeat, the speech was a clever one, but, above all, without any practical conclusion.

Rumors Concerning the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

For some time past rumors have been current that France and Prussia have been bidding against each other for the purchase of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which, as you know, belongs to Holland. The semi-official prints having stated with great solemnity that there was no truth in the report, as a matter of course most people set it down as well founded. The following article on the subject in a local paper, the *Courrier du Grand Duché*, will repay perusal:

"Our future destiny is again occupying public attention. If we believe the rumors now current, we are on the eve of a decisive event. It is said that the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy will shortly be consulted on the question whether they prefer to become Prussian or to be annexed to France. We are not in the secrets of diplomacy, but we neither believe in the possibility of such a solution nor in the proposal of such an alternative. We cannot imagine that, in these days, it is desired to repeat the caricature published at the time of the French Revolution in 1789, which represented LOUIS XVI. calling on a brood of chickens to reply whether they preferred to be roasted or broiled! Since 1839 Luxembourg, with the exception of its relations with the Germanic Confederation, has had a separate existence. That Confederation has been broken by the course of events which all the world knows, and each State has entered into the plenitude of its liberty, with power to dispose of itself as it pleases. Prussia has, indeed, the right to exclude us from the new Union she has formed, but she has surely not the right to incorporate us herself, and much less, if possible, to dispose of us to France or any other Power. We cannot, moreover, admit the right of either Prussia or France to interfere in our affairs. There are not in the country one hundred men willing to barter the name of Luxembourgian against that of either Prussian or Frenchman. We desire to belong to ourselves, and if we keep firm in that resolution we shall run little risk of seeing ourselves forced to accept a *régime* we do not want. Admitting that the voice of the people be disregarded, it is yet difficult to believe in the perils said to menace us. Besides the complicity of Prussia and France, the consent of our Sovereign must be obtained ere we can be disposed of. WILLIAM III. will not sell us, and no one will tempt him to commit a highway robbery."

GERMANY.

Discussion in the North German Parliament on the Constitution.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament on March 18, the debate upon the paragraphs of the Constitution commenced. On article one being brought forward for discussion, the Polish members handed in the protest of which they had given notice against the incorporation of the former Polish territory into the North German Confederation.

Count BISMARCK spoke against the protest, which, he said, was directed not against the North German Confederation, but against the unity of Prussia, and ought, therefore, to be addressed to the Prussian Diet, and not to the North German Parliament. Moreover, he said, the Polish deputies were not authorized by their electors to bring in such a protest, as the majority of the Prusso-Polish population were satisfied with their condition, especially the peasants, who had valiantly fought as Prussian soldiers against Denmark and Austria. Only the nobility and clergy of Poland carried on political agitation. Count BISMARCK proceeded to prove from official reports that the clergy had threatened to refuse absolution to those who voted for German deputies.

Upon the conclusion of Count Bismarck's speech, the deputies favorable to Denmark brought forward a protest against the incorporation of North Schleswig with the Confederation.

Thereupon Count BISMARCK again rose and opposed this protest in a speech, in which he said:

"The Emperor of Austria alone has the right, by virtue of the Austro-Prussian Treaty, to require that a vote should be taken in North Schleswig to determine the future position of the northern districts of that Duchy. It is a matter of small importance for the power of the Prussian Monarchy whether a few Schleswigers who speak Danish belong to Prussia or Denmark. The boundary line between the two countries will be drawn in conformity with the interests of Prussia. We don't intend to have to conquer Duppel afresh. The portion of Schleswig which will be ceded to Denmark will, at all events, be smaller than people in Copenhagen imagine, and before this cession is made an understanding is necessary with Austria with reference to certain financial questions relating to the Duchies. The completion of the North German Confederation cannot wait for the settlement of these questions."

Herr SCHRAPS, the member for Dresden, then made a speech, in which he asked that the relations of Luxembourg and Limburg should be clearly defined in the draught of the Constitution.

Count BISMARCK, in reply, stated that he was glad to have an opportunity to contradict the rumors and calumnies spread by some newspapers on that subject. Prussia had never threatened Holland. He said:

"Before the outbreak of the war brief negotiations took place with Holland, because we thought Luxembourg belonged to the enemies of Prussia. It was then mutually agreed between Prussia and Holland to abstain from all hostilities. We have neither demanded nor laid stress upon the connection of Limburg and Luxembourg, nor can we force the sovereign of those Duchies to join the Northern German Confederation. Limburg expressly desires not to join it, and Luxembourg has not expressed any wish either in favor of or against doing so. We shall put no pressure upon Holland in that respect, since we might otherwise evoke an European question."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Military Reorganization in South Germany.

Berlin Correspondence of London Times.

The military reorganization of the Southern forces is being seriously taken in hand. The Baden Government have borrowed 6,000 needle-guns from Prussia to exercise their soldiers with until those ordered are delivered. The Bavarian Government, too, is stated in a Berlin paper to have bespoke 60,000 helmets of the Prussian pattern of a Berlin manufacturer. That the Hanover military question has been ultimately disposed of by the acceptance of Prussian commissions on the part of the great majority of the ex-officers is another victory of unity ideas over military prejudices.

Polish Exiles Sent to Siberia.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

According to a manifesto issued for and probably by the aristocratic representatives of Poland, the number of Poles sent to Siberia since January, 1863, amounts to 18,682, among whom 164 are women and 114 priests. All were transported for political delinquencies, and, according to the offence imputed, are sentenced either to forced labor in the mines, colonization in the villages, or mere residence in villages or towns. In addition to these, 33,780 persons were banished to the steppes of the Ural, as severe a punishment as removal to Siberia, but nearer home. Furthermore, 12,556 persons, among them 218 women and 163 priests, were forcibly made to leave homes and accept a compulsory abode in the interior of European Russia; 2,416 were placed in the ranks of the army, 31,500 in houses of correction (the greater part of whom were subsequently removed to Siberia,) and 620 in the church yards of divers penitentiaries, having died before trial. On the battle-fields of the rebellion, as Russian computations show, 38,800 were buried. As 1,468 more were hung or shot by the courts-martial, and 7,060 forced to seek refuge in foreign countries, the total of the melancholy list is swelled to 141,882. Without vouching for the accuracy of these figures, I may yet say that, excepting those slain in battle, certainly over-estimated, there is nothing to excite surprise in the numbers stated. Besides these, Poland has furnished two per cent. of her male population as recruits.

A Subterranean City Discovered.

A subterranean city has been discovered in the vicinity of Fort No. 1, on the Sir-Darya River. Kirghisian settlers having undertaken to furnish bricks to Major YUNF, the Russian Commandant of the fort, brought him such curious specimens of the required article that he was led to inquire whence they had procured them. On their taking him to the place, the existence of a subterranean city of vast extent was soon apparent to the astonished Russians. The place seems to have been originally built on the Lake Avel, but by the receding of the water is now at some distance from its shores, and in the course of time has been covered up by sand and alluvial deposits. Whether it belongs to the ancient Parthian or, comparatively speaking, modern Dshungarian period of Turanian history, has not yet been ascertained. A guard has been stationed on the spot to protect the mysterious city from depredations, until the arrival of further orders from the Govenor of Oreuburg.

The Death of Cornelius, the Artist.

CORNELIUS, one of the greatest painters of modern Germany, chiefly of religious subjects, died in Berlin on the 7th ult. His most renowned production is a series of cartoons, destined to adorn the walls of the Royal Mausoleum, which is to form part of the new Berlin Cathedral. His rendering of the four symbolic horsemen in the "Apocalypse"—War, Pestilence, Death and Famine—is one of the sublimest and, at the same time, most harrowing conceptions of our age. Unfortunately, there is not much prospect of its soon being carried out in colors, as the cathedral for which it is intended has become a ruin many years before completion. Indeed, the foundations alone had been laid out when the revolution of 1848 supervening, the public expenditure was too enormously increased to admit of the edifice being continued. CORNELIUS was Chancellor of the literary and artistic branch of the Prussian order *Pour le Mérite*, an office which has now been conferred on Prof. BOECKH, the renowned philologist, who recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his promotion to the doctor's degree. The students marked the occasion by a grand torch-light procession to the Professor's house.

Dr. Livingstone's Fate.

The following letters were published in the London *Times:*

SIR: Although I felt it to be my duty to throw doubts upon the truth of the reported death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE so long as I was partially acquainted only with the tale told by his surviving followers and the opinions of the British authorities at Zanzibar, I deeply lament to state that having, through the kindness of Lord STANLEY, been furnished with the dispatches of Dr. SEWARD, the British political resident at that place, as well as with more detailed letters of Dr. KIRK, I can now scarcely cling to the hope that my dear friend should still be alive.

These melancholy documents, illustrated by a sketch map of the region traversed, by which it will be seen that an important geographical discovery has been made, will be laid before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, the 25th inst.

In assigning another reason in addition to the grounds on which I doubted the veracity of the Johanna men on whose evidence alone the belief in the death of the illustrious traveler rests, I annex a letter received from the gallant seaman, G. D. YOUNG, whose good conduct is well known to all explorers of the Zambesi, and who served upward of two years in the *Pioneer* under the orders of LIVINGSTONE.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

No. 16 BELGRAVE-SQUARE, March 16.

P. S. By the latest intelligence from Zanzibar, dated the 7th of January, I learn that Drs. SEWARD and KIRK had sailed in Her Majesty's ship *Wasp* for Quiloa to make inquiries and obtain any further evidence respecting the fate of LIVINGSTONE.

HER MAJESTY'S YACHT OSBORNE,
PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday March 13, 1867.

SIR: Having seen the very sad intelligence of the murder of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, I beg you will pardon the liberty I take in writing to you on the subject. First, I must inform you that I served upwards of two years in the Zambesi Expedition under Dr. LIVINGSTONE, being in charge of the *Pioneer* steamer under his orders, during which time I had a very good experience of Johanna men, having had twelve of them in the crew of the *Pioneer;* and, Sir, I can confidently assert that, at all times and under all circumstances, there was not the slightest dependence to be placed on them, more especially as far as the truth was concerned, added to which they were great thieves.

I have, therefore, great reason to hope that their story respecting the murder of the Doctor will prove a mere fabrication, more especially if they brought nothing belonging to him, for they well know the value of books or papers, &c., which the Mazitu (Caffres) do not.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
G. D. YOUNG, Gunner, R. N.

To Sir RODERICK MURCHISON.

The Emperor of Austria at Pesth.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains an account of the solemn reception which took place at Buda on the occasion of the Emperor of Austria's visit. In reply to the congratulations of the Archbishop, who spoke in grateful terms of the "gurantee of a better future" afforded to Hungary, the Emperor said:

"I have realized with joy the general desire of the country for the reëstablishment of the Constitution. But the sure development and consolidation of the constitutional States are subject to two conditions—a sincere attachment to the throne, and a degree of political maturity which renders the practice of constitutional liberty possible. I willingly admit that the two Chambers of the Diet and the nation have recently given unquestionable proofs that they are not wanting in those conditions; and I have no doubt that by the union of our efforts we may obtain for Hungary and the empire the favorable results which the nation and myself both expect from the present governmental system." The Emperor afterward expressed the conviction that his "dear Kingdom of Hungary" would be an unyielding support to the throne, and manifested the desire that the nation should be convinced that it would find in him "the most faithful guardian of the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Hungary and of constitutional liberty."

This speech, especially the last passage, was received, the *Vienna Gazette* declares, with enthusiastic applause.

Garibaldi's Tour.

GARIBALDI, says a Florence letter of March 13, continues his progress. He was at Milan yesterday, and reached Turin at 11 last night. His latest prank, committed at Verona on the 11th, and exultingly related by the *Avanguardia*, the new organ of the Left, will hardly increase his *prestige*. It appears that on arriving at the station a child was presented to him by its parents to be baptized. He accepted the office. "I baptize thee," he said, "in the name of God and of the legislator Jesus; may thou become an apostle of truth. Love thy neighbor; assist the unfortunate; be strong to combat the tyrants of the conscience and of the body; be worthy of the brave Chiassi, whose name I give to thee; adieu!" The crowd frantically applauded. GARIBALDI was much affected by the enthusiastic reception he met with at Bologna. Asked whether he would return thither, he said that if he did so he should think he was returning to the bosom of his family.

Letter from Kossuth.

The Vienna *Correspondence* has received communication of a letter addressed by LOUIS KOSSUTH to one of his friends in Pesth, and dated Feb. 27. In this document he discusses the new situation of Hungary, and says that he has always been of opinion that the laws of 1848 would triumph in the end, but that he had not foreseen that the Cabinet of Vienna would act with so much celerity and prudence. KOSSUTH speaks also of the formation of a "Danubian Confederation," and of the necessity of leaving the word "liberty" forever inscribed on the banner of Hungary. He declares that he will end his life in a foreign land, and adds: "You know that I cannot and ought not to accept an amnesty. And, besides, of what further use could I be? The bitter years of exile have broken my strength."

Terrible Condition of Rome.

A letter from Rome in the *Journal des Débats* says:

"Here, through the effect of distance, the hero of Caprera has lost nothing of his *prestige*. Those who hurry to meet him feel such confidence in his acts that they associate themselves with his projects without knowing what they are. The Roman Government is causing a very rigorous surveillance to be exercised at the railway station here, and the same course must be observed at the frontiers. Apprehension is felt for the sudden appearance every moment of the man who but lately inscribed on his flag 'Rome is death.' It is unnecessary to say that what is dreaded by the Government is ardently desired by the Romans. My opinion is that for the moment these fears and hopes are equally chimerical. Brigandage has assumed large proportions in the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone, and is even gaining the neighborhood of Viterbo. All the measures of precaution adopted up to this day have been inefficacious, either because badly conceived or ill executed. The audacity of the brigands is on the increase. They no longer content themselves with extorting money from their victims; they exact besides arms and munitions. Every day proprietors and farmers are informed by mysterious notices that the amount of their ransoms has been fixed; and nobody dares to risk himself far from his own house. This state of things profoundly afflicts the paternal heart of PIUS IX., one of whose greatest afflictions is caused by the accusation, which he has always repudiated with indignation, of allowing the pest of brigandage to extend itself through his States. He has lately again given the most severe orders for its extirpation."

Queen Victoria's Present to Mr. Peabody.

From the London Times, March 18.

The enamel portrait of the Queen, presented by Her Majesty to Mr. PEABODY, is now on view at Messrs. DICKINSON's in New Bond-street. The foundation is a drawing by Mr. TILT, from a photograph by Messrs. DICKINSON. It is enameled on a plate of gold, and it is said to be one of the largest—if not the very largest—enamel portraits ever executed in this country. The Queen is represented in a dress she wore at the opening of Parliament—a black robe, with the blue riband of the Garter, and a Marie Stuart cap, with a long white veil, surmounted by a light tiara of diamonds. Her Majesty, in selecting enamel as the medium of execution, had regard, no doubt, mainly to the durability of this kind of work. To durability enamel work unites the merit of brilliancy, and the likeness is faithful enough to deserve a method of execution at once vivid and enduring. Mr. TILT has been the enameler as well as the draftsman of the portrait, which is an oval, of about 14 inches by 10, set in a magnificent frame of gold and blue, upon a raised cushion of maroon velvet, which rests on a flat of a lighter shade of the same color, and is decorated at the sides with devices in gold, combining the rose, shamrock and thistle, while below the picture are the royal monogram "V. R." and an inscription "Presented by the Queen to G. PEABODY, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London." Mr. PEABODY has built a room for the reception of the portrait, in the institution founded by him in his native place, Marston, Mass., at an expense proportioned to the most noble scale of his charities, and indicating his sense of the honor done to him by this mark of the Queen's respect, which may fairly be regarded as the utterance of the country through its sovereign of the grateful feeling called forth by an act of benevolent liberality without a parallel in our times. So regarded, the picture has an interest far beyond any royal picture ever presented to a crowned head, Ambassador or State functionary.

THE WEST INDIES.

Marriage of Gen. Dulce—The Financial Crisis—New Mail Contract—Dinner to the French Admiral—Departure of the French Fleet for Toulon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 27, 1867.

The long-expected and much-talked-of wedding in high life, between Ex-Captain-General DULCE and the widowed Countess of Santovenia, has at length taken place. The ceremony was performed on Saturday evening, and the newly-married couple will remain here until warm weather sets in, and then take wing for Saratoga, the culminating point of a Cuban's felicity.

Rumor is busy about the engagement of another gentleman in high official position, with the daughter of Mr. D. A., one of our richest planters.

Our financial position remains very critical, and some of the leading merchants held a meeting on Saturday night to consider the practicability and necessity of accepting the American gold dollar in their transactions the same as the Spanish peso or dollar. The Government Treasury does not receive any foreign money.

The Spanish ounse, which passes here at $17, is in reality only $16, and can be purchased in the United States at $15 40 to $15 85, while American gold has always been at a premium, at times as high as [illegible] per cent. The editor of the *Prensa*, who was at the meeting, gravely discusses the question in his leading article of yesterday, and seems very much alarmed at the idea of giving a Republican Yankee dollar the same privileges and attention as are shown to a loyal true Spanish peso.

All our silver currency is the produce of the United States mints at New-Orleans and Philadelphia. Why does the *Prensa* keep silent on this subject? [illegible] because Spain has never been able to supply her colonies with fractional currency, although the people in the West Indies have clamored for years for the establishment of a mint in this island, and the coinage of a special colonial currency. This, however, has never been done, and the editor of the *Prensa* takes and receives the little dimes [illegible] dimes the same as other people, as a matter of necessity and convenience.

The contract for carrying the semi-monthly mails between Spain and Cuba has been awarded to CHARLES MITCHELL of London, he having [illegible] the lowest offer. The Government pays a subsidy of $20,408 for each round trip. The owners of the mail steamers now running here propose to establish an independent line between Santander, Cadiz and Havana.

A paper published in Manila states that when the hull of the Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* was cleaned at Otahite, the workmen found a large piece of electric wire around the screw, which had been attached to one of the torpedoes in the harbor of Callao. Had the wire performed the duty for which it was intended, there would probably be no *Numancia* in existence now.

The Spanish and French military and naval officials have been visiting each other, and the Spanish Admiral gave a large dinner yesterday in honor of the French Admiral LAROMIER and other officials. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

Our opera season is over at last, closing on Sunday night with "Traviata," for the benefit of [illegible], the stage manager. The peerless PERALTA appeared as *Camilla*, and at the end of the last act was repeatedly called out, when she sang a half political Mexican song called "La Paloma," full of allusions to the retiring French, under the deafening applause of the audience, who compelled her to repeat it. The French Consul-General left the theatre highly disgusted, whilst some of the audience could hardly be restrained from taking the horses from the carriage and carrying her in triumph to the Hotel. Some members of the company, including the PERALTAS, BINADLY, ROSSI, MAFFEI, LORINI, and ANASTASI remain here for two weeks longer and give the Matanzas folks a chance to listen to the masterworks of celebrated composers.

The French fleet now in our harbor consists of the line of battle ships *Souverain*, which only mounts 12 guns and is used as a transport; iron-clad frigates *La Flandre*, (34 guns,) and *Magnanime*, (30 guns); iron-clad line-of-battle ship, *Magenta*, (50 guns); line-of-battle ship *Navarin*, the steam frigates *Druhaula*, *Megere* and *Themis*; steam corvette *Magellan* (15 guns,) and the gunboats *Adonis*, *Brandon*, *Tourmente*, *Tactique*, *Tartare* and *Diligente*, making quite a respectable fleet. The squadron will leave to-day for Toulon, stopping at Fayal and Cadiz to provide itself with coal and fresh provisions. An Adjutant of the Captain-General's has been at the order of Marshal BAZAINE since his arrival, in case he should desire to visit any of the military posts, and a banquet had also been offered to him but declined.

The general health of our city and harbor is good, though there is considerable yellow fever in the French fleet, brought from Vera Cruz.

Small-pox is decreasing in Matanzas and other towns to which it was carried from thence.

Ship *Olivia*, from Pensacola, reported off Matanzas on the 23d, out of sight of land, crew exhausted from overwork at the pumps.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Besieged at Queretaro by a Superior Force of Liberals—Siege of Puebla—Resignation of Maximilian's Minister.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 27.

The latest dates from the City of Mexico, which were received here by the Spanish mail steamer *Antonio Lopez*, are up to the 13th of March.

The army of MAXIMILIAN, composed of 8,000 men, was besieged and confined within the limits of Queretaro by the Liberals, 18,000 or 20,000 strong. The siege was commenced on the 6th inst., under the direction of ESCOBEDO.

The junction of the Liberal forces was vainly opposed by MENDEZ MEJIA, who was obliged to retreat to the city with loss.

PORFIRIO DIAZ laid siege to Puebla on the 11th.

There were over three hundred persons in the prisons of the capital, accused of hostility to the Empire and of remissness in paying their quotas of forced loans. Among them are many foreigners.

The Liberal guerillas surrounded the City of Mexico and prevented provisions from entering. Skirmishes took place daily on the outskirts of the city. MAXIMILIAN's Minister, Governor *ad interim* of the capital, had sent in his resignation, and intends to leave for Europe.

The Imperial situation at Yucatan is becoming daily worse, and will not be able to hold out much longer. The twenty-six inhabitants of Vera Cruz accused of treason, and exiled to Yucatan, of which I wrote you, succeeded in overcoming the guard, and ran the vessel into Alvaredo, whence they at once joined the Liberal forces.

Gen. RAFALL BENAVIDES was closely besieging Vera Cruz. The population had decided to rise in mass if the authorities did not capitulate. BUREAU, the Imperial Prefect, wished to do so, but PEREZ GOMEZ opposed it. Without doubt it has capitulated ere this.

By the steamer *Rapidan*, from New-Orleans, we have news confirming the above in all its main points, and several reports from Galveston and Brazos are contradicted by our later dates.

Sailing of the Moravian and St. David.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 31.

The steamship *Moravian*, for Londonderry and Liverpool, sailed at 4:30 this morning. The steamship *St. David* sailed at 5 o'clock last night for Liverpool.

Movement of Troops.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 31.

Company B, Fifth United States cavalry, passed here to-day for Nashville.

A large dry-goods store in Augusta, Ga., owned by J. G. TUCKER, was nearly destroyed by fire on the morning of March 25. The loss is estimated at $20,000. He had insurance as follows: Continental, of New-York, $5,000; Commercial, of New-York, $2,500; Firemen's of New-York, $2,500; Springfield Fire and Marine, $5,000; in other companies, $10,000.

LITERARY AFFAIRS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Dr. **William Smith**, the distinguished Biblical scholar and lexicographer, certainly cannot complain of lack of appreciation by Americans. At present two editions of his Dictionary of the Bible, differing widely from each other in scope, are promised by two of our leading publishers. Messrs. **Hurd & Houghton** propose to bring out and have just issued the first installment of an edition of this standard work, under the editorship of Prof. H. B. **Hackett**, D. D., with the coöperation of Mr. **Ezra Abbott**, Assistant Librarian of Harvard University. Many eminent American scholars, including President **Woolsey** and Professors **Fisher** and **Day**, of Yale College, Dr. **Peabody**, formerly of Harvard, Profs. H. B. **Smith** and **Robbins**, with Drs. **Conant**, **Schaff**, **Thompson** and others, will furnish contributions to the work. The original work will be reprinted without abridgement, and the only changes in it will be corrections and additions which must make the American edition decidedly superior to the English. The appendixes to the English edition will be incorporated in the work, the system of cross-references will be carried much further, and new articles or supplements with additional illustrations will be introduced. The Dictionary will be published in numbers by subscription, each number to contain 112 pages medium octavo size, and to be issued monthly. The work will be completed in thirty of these monthly parts. The other Bible Dictionary, which is announced by Messrs. D. **Appleton** & Co., will be mainly an abridgement of Dr. **Smith's** work. Rev. **Samuel W. Barnum**, who has been engaged in its preparation for nearly two years, is well known as an accurate and thorough scholar. The prospectus defines at some length the results which this work aims to accomplish, and the chief of these is the abridgement of the original work so as to make it more generally accessible. One device by which this end is to be reached is a system of abbreviation, the acceptability and practical utility of which remains to be tested. Upon the specimen page we find *btw.*, for between; *aft.*, for afterward; *kgm.*, for kingdom; *fa.*, for father, &c., &c. The fact that the work is to be issued by the Messrs. **Appleton** is a sufficient pledge of the superior style in which it will be produced. It will contain five hundred illustrations, and will be issued in about twenty-two semi-monthly numbers of 48 royal octavo pages each. These two editions of this standard work must supersede all others now offered to the public.

—*The Reign of Law*, by the Duke of Argyll, which is published by Mr. **Alex. Strahan**, has reached its second edition, and if it meets with the success which its merits deserve it will pass rapidly through many more editions. The title of the work is unquestionably prejudicial to its popularity, for it is by no means the abstract treatise which very many would infer that it is from the name which it bears. It comprises a number of essays, contributed at various times to the *Edinburgh Review* and *Good Words*, together with addresses to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, while the Duke was its President—all of which have been grouped together under the general title already given. The introductory essays, which treat of the "Supernatural" and of the "Law and its Definitions," are not popular in character, although they are marked by a clearness of expression showing how thoroughly the writer has mastered the subjects which he discusses. The third, fourth and fifth chapters, which treat respectively of "Contrivance—a necessity arising out of the Reign of Law," "Apparent Exceptions to the Supremacy of Purpose," and "Creation by Law," are exceedingly entertaining and instructive. Peculiarities in the anatomical structure of birds and animals are cited to illustrate the points which the writer aims to establish and enforce, and there is a lucidity in the argument which every reader will find to be positively charming. The concluding chapters of the work treat of "Law in the Realm of Mind" and "Law in Politics," and the Duke states in the preface that he had intended to conclude with a chapter on "Law in Christian Theology," but that he shrank from entering upon questions so profound, of such critical import and so inseparably connected with religious controversy. As it stands, the work is a valuable treatise upon a subject which will bear thorough discussion, and it eminently deserves a wide circulation.

— The publication of the *Annual of Scientific Discovery*, which was suspended for one year because of the appointment of its former editor, Mr. **David A. Wells**, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been resumed, under the direction of Dr. **Samuel Kneeland**, Secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The volume just issued sums up the discoveries and improvements made during the last two years, and the work, on the whole, has been performed with a degree of judgment and conscientiousness which show that it has been committed to competent hands. The compendium, with more labor expended in the way of condensation, might have been made even more valuable and comprehensive than it now is, but this criticism applies equally to the volumes which have preceded this. Then additional weight and importance would have been given to some of the extracts if the names of the authors of the articles from which they were taken, and which were easily accessible, had been given, instead of the bare titles of the periodicals in which the papers happened to appear. The completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, the remarkable results of spectrum analysis, the modifications of geological and physiological theories, which have been brought about during the last two years by the patient labor of persevering investigators, all combine to make the record here presented exceedingly interesting and important. Messrs. **Gould & Lincoln**, of Boston, continue to publish the *Annual*.

—*The Rich Husband* is the very taking title —especially for marriagable young ladies—of a recent novel by Mrs. J. H. **Riddell**, one of the more popular of English female novelists. The heroine of the story, Judith Renelle, had loved and rejected a young cousin who was afterward killed by accident. His father had been ruined by unfortunate speculations into which Mr. Mazingford, a rich and handsome man, had drawn him, with the purpose of getting Judith in his power. Mazingford subsequently becomes the girl's guardian, but she resists his advances for a long time, until, wearied out and telling him that she does not love him, she accepts him as her husband, with the understanding that he shall provide for her invalid sister. This part of the agreement Mr. Mazingford fails to fulfill, and finally treats Judith with such cruelty that she flies from her home. Thrown upon her own resources, she takes to literary pursuits, and becomes a popular authoress; but after two years have expired her husband discovers her, and she is taken home only to be maltreated more shamefully than ever before. Finally Mr. Mazingford has Judith sent to an insane asylum, from which she escapes through the connivance of a bribed nurse. Living in secret, she resumes her pen, but finally she dies, worn out by unhappiness and fear that she may again be confined among maniacs. The plot of the story is quite original, although not altogether pleasing, and the narrative progresses quite smoothly. The character of Judith is well drawn, and the novel is, on the whole, well worth reading. It is issued with more care than the publishers—Messrs. T. B. **Peterson & Brothers**, of Philadelphia—usually bestow upon their productions.

—*The Thrilling Adventures of Daniel Ellis, the Great Union Guide of East Tennessee, for a Period of Nearly Four Years, During the Great Southern Rebellion*, is the title of a book just published by **Harper & Brothers**. A glance at the contents of the volume, which is quite handsomely printed, will satisfy any one of the fact asserted upon the title page, that the work was written by Mr. **Ellis**. The narrative is a curious jumble of hairbreadth escapes and of suffering for the Union, with blundering classical allusions, scriptural and dramatic extracts, introduced with frequent irrelevancy, and all put together in a style which does not make the slightest pretension even to grammatical accuracy. Still, these imperfections are in keeping with the character **Ellis** gives himself, and they go, therefore, to maintain the "unity" of the story, and to convince the reader of its substantial accuracy and truthfulness. Mr. **Ellis** makes up a fearful record of atrocities perpetrated by the rebels upon the staunch Unionists of the historically loyal districts of East Tennessee, and as an indication of the fiendish spirit which inspired the rebellion, the book has a certain historical value. There are several illustrations, which commemorate the exploits performed by Mr. **Ellis** and the escapes he made while scouting, or while piloting refugees and Union soldiers escaped from rebel prisons to places of safety.

— Last Fall there was published in the **Times** an interesting series of letters giving a narrative of a visit to the Rocky Mountains and to Laramie Plains, and also of the great Pacific Railway excursion which took place last Summer. These letters, which were from the pen of Col. **Silas Seymour**, Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific Road, were full of incident, and contained enough valuable information regarding the districts explored to warrant their permanent preservation, and they have accordingly been gathered together and published by Mr. D. **Van Nostrand**, in a neatly bound little volume. The letters have been carefully revised since their first appearance, and some additions have been made to them. The volume contains a very clear account of the different railway lines to the Pacific, projected or in actual course of construction, and it is a valuable manual for those who wish to have in a compact and accessible form authoratative information upon a subject of great and growing importance, but about which there are very confused ideas.

—Book-publishers generally are taking advantage of the prevailing dullness of the times to draw attention to the more available part of their old stock, by producing new editions of books once favorites, but which have lately passed out of notice. Very few works of this class deserve a resurrection so well as Mrs. **Stodart's** translation of **Leopold Schefer's** delightful *Life of Albert Durer*, or, more properly, *The Artist's Married Life*. Mr. **James Miller** has just brought out new editions of this little volume, and likewise of *A Talk with My Pupils*, by Mrs. **Charles Sedgwick**, and *An Offering of Sympathy to the Afflicted, Especially to Bereaved Parents*, by **Francis Parkman**, D. D.

—The successive volumes of the "Diamond Edition" of **Dickens** are issued by Messrs. **Ticknor & Fields** as regularly as are any of their periodicals. *David Copperfield*, the third in the series, has just made its appearance, and is, of course, uniform with the two volumes which preceded it. Every reader of **Dickens** has in his "mind's eye" representations of the clearly-drawn characters which appear in the course of this favorite story, and Mr. **Ettinge's** task in illustrating the volume has for this reason been a difficult one, but he has acquitted himself creditably. "Peggotty and Barkis," "Mr. Micawber and his family," "Miss Mowcher," "Martha," "Uriah Heep and his mother," are all very happily conceived and well represented. It is a little curious, however, that David himself should appear in but one of the illustrations.

—Mr. **George W. Blunt** has just issued the twenty-first edition of *The American Coast Pilot* —a work long ago recognized by mariners as the standard authority in the specialty to which it is devoted. In a preface to this edition Mr. **Blunt** gives a brief history of the work itself, and also some facts in the progress of hydrographical science in this country. The *Coast Pilot*, he states, was first prepared in 1796 by Mr. **Edmund M. Blunt**, and was then a pamphlet of 122 small octavo pages, and he confesses a fact which must, even at this late day, be humiliating to one of his radical loyalty, that "the paper upon which it was printed was similar in appearance to that used by the rebels during the rebellion." In 1826 Mr. **Blunt** succeeded his father as editor of the work, and it has since remained under his charge, having grown from the little pamphlet already alluded to into a volume of 926 royal octavo pages. Mr. **Blunt** entertains a very low opinion of Lieut. **Maury's** contributions to nautical knowledge. Alluding to his works, he says, "They have been suppressed since the rebellion by order of the proper authorities, **Maury's** loyalty and hydrography being alike in quality."

—**Swedenborg's** well known work, *Heaven and Its Wonders, and Hell; from Things Heard and Seen*, has just been republished by Messrs. J. B. **Lippincott** & Co., of Philadelphia. Typographically the volume is unexceptionable. It is printed, moreover, upon tinted paper, and is produced throughout with a degree of care very rarely bestowed upon works of this class.

—In the *Publishers' Circular* of March 15, Mr. G. W. **Childs** announces his purpose of retiring from the book-publishing business. He accordingly offers for sale the stereotype plates of the popular works which he has issued, including *Lossing's Illustrated History of the Rebellion*, and Dr. **Kane's** *Arctic Explorations*. Of this latter volume more than 130,000 copies have been sold.

PERIODICALS.

—Dr. **Edward H. Dixon** has a wide reputation as a hater of everything that he conceives to be a sham or humbug, and he cuts and slashes away with his *Scalpel*, in close imitation of the Irishman who felt it his duty, when in a row, to hit with his shillelah every head that he saw. In *Backbone, Photographed from the Scalpel*, Dr. **Dixon** has collected from the periodical which he has so long edited some of the raciest sketches and most pungent papers, covering all varieties of topic, from "A Ride on the Physiological Buffalo," and "Leaves from the Log of an Unfledged Esculapian," to "Scenes in a Medical Student's Life," and "Ichthyo-Jecoro-plasty." All of these papers are entertaining and amusing, and some of them are really able. The Doctor writes plain English, calling things by their right names, and never speaking of a spade as anything but a spade. He dedicates the volume to "**Horace Greeley** and **Peter Cooper**, friends of their country and mankind," and the title page bears the motto: "Light and darkness, majesty and mind; nectar and poison in one goblet." This sentence, however, the Doctor applies to society, and not to his book. A photograph of the defiant Doctor forms the frontispiece to the volume, which is published by **Robert M. De Witt**.

—Messrs. D. **Appleton** & Co. have added to their educational series an excellent Spanish Grammar by Prof **Alberto De Tornos**, who has gained a high reputation as instructor of the language in some of our best educational institutions. The work is not profound or philosophical, but it deserves emphatic condemnation as a practical guide for those who are just beginning to get an insight into the mysteries of the mellifluous Castilian. The work claims to combine the most advantageous features of the best known methods. A pronouncing vocabulary, containing all the words used in the course of the work, with references to the lessons in which each one is explained, adds greatly to the practical utility of the grammar.

—*Good Words* (New-York: **Strahan & Company**) for March is an admirable number. Beside the continuation of **George Macdonald's** serial, it contains a sketch of the "London Gamin," by A. **Wynter**; reminiscences of **Alexander Smith** by **Alexander Nicolson**; a short paper on the career of **Encke**, and an exceedingly interesting account of the Swannery at Abbottsbury, in Dorsetshire, which is kept by the Earl of Ilchester. All these articles are instructive; and there are beside them in this number of *Good Words* several other valuable papers, with a poem by the author of *John Halifax*, ("On His Ninetieth Birthday,") and several hymns by the Dean of Canterbury.

—Twenty or thirty years ago, the Baroness **Tautphoeus** ranked among the more popular English novelists, but her reputation with the present generation of the lovers of fiction is only limited. By way of reviving it, Messrs. T. B. **Peterson & Brothers** have republished one of the best known of her works, *The Initials*. It is an artistically drawn picture of life in Germany, with nothing of the sensational in it. The character of Hildegarde, the heroine, is admirably drawn, and the story is, as a whole, one of those quiet narratives of which we have too few in these days of exaggerated and overdrawn fiction.

—With some weak and trashy matters, the *Herald of Health* (New-York: **Miller, Wood** & Co.) has much that is really valuable and instructive. The April number contains Mr. **Beecher's** admirable discourse to medical students, which is nowhere else preserved in so convenient form; the first of a series of papers on the "Brawnville Athletic Club," by Rev. **Moses Coit Tyler**; a paper upon the "Physiology of Man," by Prof. R. K. **Browne**, and a number of brief articles upon miscellaneous topics, give great variety to the contents of this magazine.

—No. 61 of the *Rebellion Record* (New-York: D. **Van Nostrand**) is illustrated with steel engravings, as usual admirably engraved, of Major-Gen. **Don Carlos Buell** and Major-Gen. G. K. **Warren**. The letter-press includes, among a large number of official reports, Major-Gen. **Franklin's** reply to the conclusions arrived at by the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, relative to his conduct at the battle of Fredericksburgh.

—The *Lady's Friend* for April (Philadelphia: **Deacon & Peterson**) has numerous plates exhibiting the Spring fashions—one poor steel engraving, ("The Suit of Armor,") with the stories, sketches, &c., by the writers whose names are familiar to the readers of this periodical.

—The French Grammar of **Noel & Chapsal** has so long held a leading place among class-books that it is altogether unnecessary to explain its merits. A new edition of the work has just been issued by Moss & Co., of Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Meeting of Citizens of Alabama.

A meeting was held at the State Capitol in Montgomery, Ala., on the evening of March 25. The *Advertiser* of that city says, "a dense crowd collected, and the yard and every portion of the building that could afford a view of the proceedings were filled. Many colored people were in attendance, and there were also many of the truest and most substantial men of Montgomery, who showed unmistakably how deeply they had the interest of the country at heart." W. J. **Bibb**, of Montgomery was temporary Chairman, and stated that "the meeting was to be composed of those who favored the Sherman Law, and those who were in favor of placing in power only those who are acceptable to the Congress of the United States and whom the Congress could confide in; and that all present were invited to participate who were in favor of these propositions. He further stated that the Capitol was a proper place for a meeting of this character, as here was issued the mock proclamation declaring Alabama free and independent." Thereupon, according to the report in the Montgomery *Mail*, "a large number of excellent citizens, who are true to the Union, but opposed to radicalism, left the hall," about fifty whites and seven hundred negroes remaining. The *Advertiser*, while it makes no mention of persons thus withdrawing from the hall, states, at the conclusion of its report, that the meeting was harmonious and undisturbed. E. H. **Metcalf** was elected permanent President, and Gen. **Wager Swayne** and Gov. **Patten** were among the Vice-Presidents. Mr. **Doster** addressed the meeting at some length, urging that unless the Southern people speedily adopt the measures of Congress, they will get something worse. The *Mail*, in its synopsis of his remarks, says:

He heartily believed that unless we accept these military measures we will all be disfranchised and our property confiscated. "Let us rise above prejudices," he said, "for we can yet do much for our country, if we act hastily and prudently. He deprecated "masterly inactivity." By its adoption we surely and steadily go into a worse condition. He said that the Republican Party will rule this country; that there was no hope in the Supreme Court and the President; that we had created a change, and had given to this country a military arm that was irresistible. The Republican Party was irresistible, and we had better go on with the current. To his colored friends he said, that they stood here with all the rights and privileges the whites enjoy, (which was received with loud cheering by the colored people, of whom there was a large number present.) He urged them to be law-abiding, and not to be antagonists to the whites. We are mutually dependent on each other, and must act together. By working together under the Sherman law we can yet build up this great country. Let us cultivate a love for the Union and the old flag, (cheers.) Let us then proceed with the great work of reconstruction, and turn to the old flag as the gem of the sea.

Resolutions were then reported from the Committee and adopted. They concur in the recommendation of the recent meeting at Huntsville, that a State Convention of true Union men be held at Montgomery. The preamble recites that the condition of Alabama imperatively demands that harmonious relations should be established between it and the States which were left by the war in possession of the Government; and also declares that the "conduct of the colored people of the State has been faithful and patriotic, and entitles them to the respect and confidence" of the whites. Other resolutions were:

That we consider it the duty of good citizens to unite to carry out with earnestness and harmony the requirements of the Military Reconstruction Bill.

That to show plainly that the spirit and the purposes of the rebellion have been thoroughly abandoned, at the forthcoming elections our suffrages be cast for men well known to have inflexibly at heart the integrity of the United States, and the vitality of all its powers.

That all men have a cordial welcome to political equality upon this basis.

The *Mail's* report then continues: "Mr. **Felder** then addressed the meeting. He said he felt too good to speak; that he was proud to see so many present joining in the glorious work of Union and reconstruction; he could only congratulate the audience upon the adoption of these resolutions. He urgently and warmly acquiesced in the Military law. Although he said the resolutions were unanimously adopted, (the President not putting the negative,) he knew there were many within the sound of his voice that did not indorse either the resolutions or the Sherman law. He thought the terms of surrender and the measures of reconstruction magnanimous. He did not think it any more degrading to accept the terms of Congress than to have surrendered in the field. He spoke warmly in support of the principles of the resolutions, and a hearty acquiescence in the reconstruction plan of Congress. The meeting was also addressed by Gen. **Wager Swayne**, H. C. **Semple**, Esq., of this city; Judge **Morse**, of Choctaw, and Mr. J. C. **Keffer**—all in support of the resolutions and the Sherman law. Mr. **Keffer** closed his remarks by informing his audience that **John Brown's** body was still "marching on." On motion of Gen. **Swayne**, three cheers were given for the "Union and the 'old flag.'" The crowd then dispersed.

Freedmen's Meeting in Charleston.

A second mass meeting of freedmen was held in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday afternoon, March 26. Over the platform was an American flag, bearing inscribed upon it: "The Union Republican Party of South Carolina." The Charleston *Courier* estimates that between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, men and women, were present, including about 100 white spectators. The *Courier* says:

About 3:30 o'clock the proceedings of the meeting were opened by the Chairman of the Committee, H. **Judge Moore**, who presided on the occasion, and briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the ratification of the platform adopted at a previous meeting, for the formation of a Union Republican Party in South Carolina.

J. P. M. **Epping**, United States Marshal, was the first speaker introduced. They had assembled, he said, to carry into practical effect the great privileges given to the loyal people of South Carolina. Among these he said were the grant of universal suffrage and the protection given to all loyal men for free speech, a free Press, and freedom to meet in public to discuss their several rights and interests. It behooved them to be watchful and circumspect so that their rights would not be taken away by ingenious legislation of the shrewd and crafty rebel chivalry. The platform read to them was the "Magna Charta of South Carolina," prepared with great care and adopted only after mature deliberation. It put forth those principles upon which all true loyal men, white or colored, could unite, whether from the North or South, East or West, Europe, Africa or America. The speaker, after dwelling upon the necessity of united action by the colored people, in order to prevent the old oligarchy from again assuming or regaining political control in the State, called upon all present, white and colored, to rally round their standard, and prosperity and happiness, he said, would again prevail throughout the State.

The platform adopted at the previous meeting was then read by Rev. E. J. **Adams**, (colored,) after which an address was delivered by Rev. T. W. **Lewis**, of the Northern Methodist Mission Church in South Carolina. Mr. **Lewis** spoke of the new times as demanding new measures and new men. The platform, though new in this region, was not very new to the great North. It is identical, he said, with the platform of the great Republican Party of this nation. Say what they would, the great North is the Union, and every man that fought in arms against this nation is to-day where he was when **Lee** surrendered—a disfranchised rebel. He would not say that he would not have many pardoned. He would have all pardoned that exhibit true faith in the Government and a hearty repentance. He was not a politician, but was an advocate for equal rights—the black man's rights as well as the white man's rights. The great issues of the times are, he said, impartial laws, impartial justice and impartial privileges to all men, of every distinction, of every race who merit them. God is no respecter of persons, and we should not be. God is a respecter of character, and we should be. They proposed, without distinction of race or color, to organize a party upon a national republican platform. He would warn them, however, against being deceived by false friends. If they all pulled together they would certainly have a victory. But they would never be reconstructed with those men who have heretofore ruled in this country. In conclusion, he said he would give any man the right hand of fellowship who indorsed their platform and acted with them, but they should be careful in selecting the individual to whom they gave their votes.

Mr. **Lewis** was followed by **Robert Elliott**, (colored,) associate Editor of the *Leader*, one of the organs of the colored people of this City. Addresses were also delivered by A J. **Ransier**, (colored,) Mr. **Solon Robinson**, of the New-York *Tribune*, Rev. B. F. **Randolph**, (colored,) Rev. R. H. **Cain**, (colored,) and **Peter Miller**, (colored.) At the conclusion of the addresses, the question upon the adoption of the platform was put by the Chairman and carried. In the evening about 300 freedmen participated in a torch-light procession, which closed the proceedings of the day.

Gen. Sickles' Response to the Merchants of Charleston, S. C.

A number of prominent merchants of Charleston, S. C., called upon Gen. **Sickles** on Wednesday, March 27, to pay their respects to him, as the Commanding-General of that military district. Mr. W. S. **Hastie** spoke for them, and in his address alluded to the injury to the whole country, in its business relations, arising from the unsettled political condition of the Southern States, and declared it to be their desire, as it was of the great mass of the Southern people, that all divisions should cease and every effort be made for the restoration of peace and prosperity. To them Gen. **Sickles** replied as follows:

Gentlemen: It affords me great satisfaction to receive this visit and to hear the gratifying sentiments which have been expressed. I feel assured that the citizens generally will do everything in their power to sustain the laws and aid me in the discharge of the duties which I am to perform. The general interest and prosperity of North and South Carolina have been the object of my earnest solicitude since I have been in command in this Department, and what I have done in this regard in the past I will continue to do in the future. The solution of the present political difficulties rests with the citizens themselves. The military authorities will not interfere as partisans in political movements or organizations. We will endeavor impartially and fairly to promote the reorganization of the civil government in the two States. Ample protection will be given to life, liberty and property. In conclusion, gentlemen, be assured that I shall always be glad to hear any expression of your sentiments, and to comply with your suggestions so far as may comport with my sense of duty.

Reconstruction Meeting in Mississippi

At a meeting of citizens of Copiah County, Miss., March 14, two propositions were submitted, one of which was to the effect that no good purpose would result from any decisive expression of views by the meeting respecting the proper course to be pursued by them under the Military Reconstruction Bill. The other proposition was offered as a substitute for this, and was adopted. It comprised a long preamble, and the following resolutions:

"That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that the late war between the North and South makes an epoch which records the end of the old Constitution formed by our fathers, and is the commencement of a new era under a new Constitution now in process of formation by the party in power, who claim that the right so to act is legitimately conferred by the power of the sword and the success of their arms.

That we deem it wise to accept the new order of things as accomplished facts, and act accordingly."

Receipts of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.—The annual report shows that

"During the first four weeks of their business their receipts by messages at £20 each amounted to an average of £800 a day. During the second period of four weeks, at the same rate per message, their receipts were £923 a day; and the third period, at the same rate, £749 a day. This showed a falling off even with the £20 rate. On the last of November the rate of charge was reduced from £20 to £10. In the first four weeks, at the reduced rate, their receipts amounted to £826 a day on an average; the next four weeks fell to an average of £818 a day; and the following four weeks to $753; but during the four weeks ending the 23d of last February their average daily receipts rose to £975, and even during the time communication was broken by the Fenians they earned £1,036 a day."

During the discussion of the report, the fact transpired that the employes were occupied only four hours each day, and that double the business could be done without additional expense.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Elias vs. Farley.	30½—Chas. O. Duncan et al. vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
23—McCrosson vs. Thorn.	82—Williams vs. Burch.
24—Irving Bank vs. Wetherald.	83—Guernsey vs. Guernsey.
25—Williams vs. Shelley.	85—Osborne vs. Robbins.
27—Maverick vs. Eighth-av. Railroad Company.	86—Westerlo vs. DeWitt.
29—Attorney-General ex rel. Marselus vs. Reformed Dutch Church.	87—Mallory vs. The Tioga Railroad Company.
30—Hudler vs. Golden.	88—Ely vs. Spofford.
	89—Newell vs. Wheeler.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ.

NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Staples vs. Dunning.	10—Osgood vs. Dearborn.
6—Camp vs. Norton.	11—— vs. ——.
7—Nelson vs. Douglas.	12—— vs. ——.
8—Milbank vs. National Broadway Bank.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
136—Gorley vs. Froeligh.	129—Same vs. Same.
141—Phenix Bank vs. Sanford.	130—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
88—Boynton vs. Hoffman.	131—Dunton vs. Pecare.
1[illegible]9—Gill vs. St. John.	134—Pueget vs. Phelps.
123—Lenymann vs. Trinles.	138—Davenport vs. Kauffer.
175—Slamm vs. Cornish.	142—Loring vs. Hay.
128—Hoffman vs. Schultz.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
957—Frost vs. Sayre.	1429—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
1145—Bryan vs. Brale.	343—McCormick vs. Polhamus.
951—Waring et al. vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.	1195—Clancy vs. Harlem Railroad Co.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	1433—Gordon, Executor, vs. Lindermann.
1187—Swift vs. Van Wart.	1441—Bayard vs. Minchin.
1268—Mechan vs. Central Am. Transit Co.	1443—Kuhele vs. Leary et al.
1005—Atkins et al. vs. Collier et al.	1451—Whyte, Administrator, vs. Ogilvie.
2317—Cahn vs. Isaacs et al.	247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, et al.
1439—Clark vs. Mabb et al.	859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
1415—Butterfield, Assignee, vs. White.	
861—Cushman vs. Rowland et al.	

Part II.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.	Nos.
1044—Wilde vs. Hexter.	918—Stevens vs. Patrick.
1276—Brayer et al vs. Fisher et al.	1508—Osgood et al., receivers, vs. Rish et al.
1226—Howe vs. Bryant et al.	1522—Calhcott vs. Place et al.
892—Tully vs. Tappen.	758—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
1150—Lay vs. Hastings.	1200—Covell et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1716—Requa, Administrator, vs. Sherwood.	954—Meade vs. Kerr.
1050—Paton et al. vs. Butterfield et al.	1040—Laing vs. Bulen.
1049—Leventritt et al. vs. Same.	1296—Sterling vs. Holten et al.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.	688—Bentley et al. vs. Gray et al.
2602—Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr.	1194—Duryea et al. vs. Leavitt.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.	
1102—Sanborn vs. Herring et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2613—Jerome et al. vs. Greene.	3175—Ireland vs. Thurber et al.
3155—Gast vs. Nathan.	3179—Gardiner vs. Clarke.
2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie R. R.	3183—Willich et al. vs. Wood et al.
3107—Sperry vs. Kirkland.	965—Miller vs. Phelps.
3165—Winsheimer, Adr., &c., vs. The Normal Petroleum Co. of N. Y.	2595—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
3169—McKinley vs. The Am. Exchange Bank.	3047—Bell vs. Ryers.
3173—Hoffman vs. The 6th-av. R. R. Co.	2409—Strasburger vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
	2938—Hoffman vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Before Garvin, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1840—Pierce vs. Indemnity Insurance Co.	3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.
3202—Beck vs. Son.	3224—Weeks vs. Moody et al.
2656—Morrow vs. Walker.	3132—Fowler vs. Burnham.
1384—Billings vs. Silber.	1964—Goodridge et al. vs. the Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
2746—Bruns vs. Rourk.	3136—Count Joannes vs. Nixon.
3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.	3298—Leyon vs. Sherman.
3216—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.	1174—Bierce et al vs. Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.
3218—Wheeler vs. Garcia.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Before Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.	563—Public Pet. Stock Exchange Building Co., vs. Miller, &c.
912—Martin vs. Bachmann, &c.	423—Aaron vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
301—Vienante vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	394—Brintnall vs. Shipman, &c.
658—Stillman vs. Lanig et al.	377—Marshall, Jr., &c., vs. Trask, &c.
661—Renard vs. Dinklespiel, &c.	586—Bean, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
662—Canty vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Co., &c.	484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.
632—Ambrose vs. Byrne.	429—Bloomer vs. Watson.
621—Loader vs. Kelty, &c.	

Part II.—Before Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
566—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	269—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique vs. Waetgen.
1025—Moneuse vs. Moneuse.	589—Lindeman, &c., vs. Eiditz.
641—McCullough vs. Raeffle.	533—Dennis vs. Kearney, ex. &c.
543—Lord, &c., vs. Greig.	550—Humphreys vs. Knight.
594—Filmer vs. Taylor.	285—Allen vs. Morton.
421—McIlvaine vs. Penfield.	186—Benninger vs. Ketruff.
551—Freiler vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co., &c.	495—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
630—Snowdon vs. King.	

THE APRIL TERM OF THE COURTS.

This month will doubtless be an unusually busy one in the Law Courts of this City. The fact that the Court of Appeals, which, with one exception, has always heretofore held its sessions in Albany, has now got fairly at its labors in the New Court-house, makes the business of litigation much heavier and more important than it would be otherwise. While speaking of the New Court-house, we may remark that after the 1st of May, the room now occupied by the Court of Appeals will be for a time used for one branch of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Tucker, the Superintendent, informs us that great efforts will be made within this month to get ready in the lower part of the building two other rooms for the use of as many Courts. This becomes necessary in view of the fact that the lease of the premises in Duane-street, now used for the Supreme Court, Special Term, and one of the Circuits, will expire May 1. The Surrogate's Court will also be held in the new building as soon as rooms can be made ready.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will commence its session this morning with a calendar which numbers 80 non-enumerated and 268 enumerated motions; total 448. During this term a class will be examined for admission as Attorneys and Counselors. The Court ordinarily appoints the Examining Committee, and the Committee on Character, the first day.

The Court will be composed of Presiding Justice Leonard, and Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ. Non-enumerated motions only will be taken up to-day. The Special Term of this Court will be held by Clerke, J., on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street. The Chambers by Barnard, J., and two Circuits by Justices from other districts.

There will be a General Term of the Superior Court, held by three Justices, a Special Term, held by Garvin, J., and two Trial Terms, at which jurors will be required to attend. The latter will be presided over by McCunn and Jones, JJ.

As usual, there will be three branches of the Common Pleas in Session: Trial Term, Part I., held by Cardozo, J.; Part II. by Daly, First Judge; and Brady, J., will sit at Chambers and Special Term for the hearing of motions, issues of law, &c. On the third Monday of the month a General Term, held by all the Judges, will commence for the hearing of appeals. During the General Term all the Judges will attend at Chambers, for the transaction of business, from 10 to 11 A. M.

The Marine Court this term has a very heavy calendar, namely, 291. Part I. will be held by Gross, J.; Part II. by Hearne, J.; and Alker, J., will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

EXTRADITION CASE.

On Saturday afternoon another extradition case was brought up before the Commissioner, the prisoner being Philip Henrich. It appears that he was Secretary of the Rhenish Railroad of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, from 1856 to 1865, and held that position up to December, 1865, at which time he fled to this country, under the following circumstances: It appears that the Rhenish Railroad Company had taken land from a number of persons, to whom sums varying from 400 to 1,000 thalers were awarded for damage done to the value of their property. It is alleged that Henrich forged receipts and papers crediting him, as agent, to receive said amounts; that he took the documents to the Chief Treasurer of the Railroad Company, Carl Philip Krecke, and upon their being produced Mr. Krecke paid over to the prisoner the sums alluded to; that on the 29th of December, 1865, prisoner left, ostensibly to take his son, a lad 14 years old, to Brussels, for the purpose of putting him in business; that on the 2d of January, 1866, a letter was received from prisoner asking for an extension of the time of absence, as he had a severe cold; that by this time suspicion had been aroused, he having said to various persons that he was going to London; that he never returned to Cologne after the 20th of December, 1865, and that shortly thereafter the Prussian authorities became informed of his flight to the United States. A communication having reached the acting Prussian Consul-General for Prussia here, Baron Guido Von Grabow, from the authorities at Berlin, that official laid a statement of the facts before United States Commissioner White, charging Henrich with the offence already alluded to. The terms of the charge against him are, that he falsely made fourteen receipts in the name of Henrich Dahlen, Weimar Gasten, Herman Richartz, the widow of Peter Joseph Spollgen, the heirs of Frank Kaiser, Peter Bassia, Andrew Flaischrame, Jacob Moll and Hubert Mol, all of the City of Cologne. The whole amount was about $8,000. Application was made for the arrest of Henrich as far back as last December, but as he had located himself in Chicago, it became necessary to obtain a warrant from Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court. When the warrant reached Chicago it was discovered that, although Henrich had kept a drug-store there about four months ago, he had left and located himself at Fond du Lac, Wis., where the warrant found him. When he first arrived in this country he resided for a while in Hoboken. The examination in the case was set down for to-morrow.

HABEAS CORPUS AND CERTIORARI.

During the month of March Mr. Geo. W. Blunt appeared on behalf of the people in thirty-one cases in which prisoners were brought up under writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Twenty-seven of these writs were made returnable before Judge Russel, two before the Supreme Court, and two before the Common Pleas. The following is the record:

The People *vs.* Adolphus Bauch; false pretences; before City Judge, March 4; prisoner bailed.

The People *vs.* Hugh Smith; false pretences; before City Judge, March 7; writ abandoned.

The People *vs.* Wm. Brown; grand larceny; before City Judge, March 7; prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Henry Thomas; assault and battery; conviction at Special Sessions before City Judge, March 8; prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Edward Murphy and Mary E. Jordan; disorderly conduct; before City Judge, March 8; No. 1 bailed, No. 2 discharged before the writ was returned.

The People *vs.* Mary Brown, *alias* Mary Hyman; grand larceny; before City Judge, March 11; prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Margaret White, Margaret Miles; disorderly conduct; before City Judge, March 12; bailed.

The People *vs.* George H. Howell; assault and battery; conviction at Special Sessions before City Judge, March 13; prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Ellen Fox; assault with intent to steal; conviction at Special Sessions before City Judge, March 13; prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* John Schroder; receiving stolen goods; before Supreme Court, March 16; remanded.

The People *vs.* Mary Farrell; disorderly conduct; before Common Pleas, March 18.

The People *vs.* Charles Ulman; violation of Excise Law; conviction at Special Sessions, before City Judge, March 16; prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Washington Smith; grand larceny; before City Judge, March 18; prisoner remanded; again brought before City Judge on March 29, and prisoner bailed.

The People *vs.* Ralf Bryan; disorderly conduct; before City Judge, March 19.

The People *vs.* Mary McCarthy; disorderly conduct; before Common Pleas, March 21.

The People *vs.* James Burns; larceny; before City Judge, March 21; prisoner discharged on own recognizance.

The People *vs.* James Thompson; vagrancy; before City Judge, March 21; discharged by consent.

The People *vs.* Mary Ebenhardt; disorderly house; conviction at Special Sessions, before City Judge, March 22; prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* John Hall, James Ryan, Thomas McLaughlin; assault and battery and riot; before City Judge for examination; No. 1 committed; Nos. 2 and 3 bailed.

The People *vs.* William Cullen; larceny; before City Judge, March 25; prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Catharine Scanlon and Ann Wilson; assault with intent to steal; conviction at Special Sessions before City Judge, March 26; prisoners remanded.

The People *vs.* Sarah Simpson; disorderly conduct; before City Judge, March 26; discharged.

The people *vs.* Alexander Washington; disorderly conduct; before City Judge, March 26; bailed.

The People *vs.* John Newman; larceny; before City Judge, March 27; prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Mary Callahan; grand larceny; before City Judge, March 27; bailed.

The People *vs.* John Gorman; assault and battery; examination before City Judge, March 27; bailed.

The People *vs.* Charles Edwards; burglar's instruments in his possession; conviction at Special Sessions; no return made to City Judge March 28, and attachment granted.

The People *vs.* Mary Ann Wheeler; escape; before City Judge, March 28, and adjourned to April 1.

The People *vs.* John Eddington; disorderly conduct; before City Judge, March 28; discharged by consent.

The People *vs.* William Smith; grand larceny; before Supreme Court, March 29; bailed.

The People *vs.* William Brooks; grand larceny; before City Judge, March 29; prisoner remanded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Ingraham, J.

HAS THE CITY JUDGE POWER TO GRANT WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS?

In the Matter of the Application of Joseph Keen, Warden of the Penitentiary, to be discharged from arrest under an Attachment for Contempt.—This proceeding involves an important question of law. The facts briefly stated are these: A few days ago application was made to City Judge Russel for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of one Chas. Edwards, imprisoned on Blackwell's Island by virtue of a judgment of the Court of Special Sessions, for some misdemeanor. His counsel allege that Edwards' term of imprisonment had long since expired, but that point is not material to the statement of the case. The City Judge granted the writ, commanding the Warden to produce the body of Edwards before him at a certain time. The Warden replied that in pursuance of instructions given to him by the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, he declined to do so. Judge Russel thereupon issued an attachment to the Sheriff, directing the latter to arrest the aforesaid Warden and bring him before him, the City Judge, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. When the Sheriff had performed his duty, a second writ was obtained from the Supreme Court to have the Warden, Mr. Keen, discharged. In this way the matter came before Justice **Ingraham** on Saturday. All parties were represented by counsel. After argument the Court decided he must discharge the prisoner. The General Term of this District had held that the City Judge had no power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. That decision was, when made, the unanimous opinion of the General Term, although he (**Ingraham**) did not concur, and he was not a member of the Court at the time, it was nevertheless binding upon him until reversed. The Warden was accordingly discharged. There is a strong disposition to take this case at once to the General Term, which sits to-day, and thence to the Court of Appeals at its present session.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

THE TROUBLE AMONG BROKERS—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

James C. Kennedy, Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., vs. Leonard Huyck and Joseph B. Stewart.—In the **Times** of Saturday we published in our law column on account of the proceedings which had been taken in the Supreme Court in the suit of Joseph B. Stewart *vs.* Daniel Drew, Leonard Huyck and nine other defendants, charged with fraud and conspiracy to cheat the plaintiff, Stewart, in certain transactions in Erie Railway stock. We also published on Saturday the fact that Leonard Huyck and Joseph B. Stewart had just been arrested in a civil action at the suit of James C. Kennedy, Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington. The arrest was made by order of the Supreme Court of this district, on voluminous affidavits produced by Mr. Sterne Chittenden, counsel for H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

The defendants were arrested, and bail to the amount of $200,000 each was ordered. They not being able to procure so large an amount the Sheriff had no alternative but to lock them up in Ludlow-street Jail. The charge against them is that of conspiring to defraud the Government out of very large sums of money. The following letter, addressed to Mr. Daniel Drew, of this City, by Mr. Joseph B. Stewart, in the latter part of December last, is what first put the authorities upon inquiry, as we are informed by Mr. Chittenden, who is counsel for the Government official.

Danl. Drew, Esq., New-York:

Dear Sir: Please take notice that Leonard Huyck, on the 18th of December, 1866, assigned, transferred and delivered to me all his right, title and interest of every name and nature, either at law or in equity in and to any moneys deposited in the pool or operation in Erie Railway Stock, in which yourself, E. D. Burr, said Leonard Huyck, Andrew McKinley, George W. Wiley, Henry Cohen, W. C. Dornin, H. Henry Baxter, and Fisk & Belden are interested under both of the agreements under which said pool or operation was carried on, and has also assigned, transferred and delivered to me all his claim for any and all profits arising or growing out of said transaction of every name and nature; and you are hereby notified to settle with me, and with me alone in regard to the interest of said Leonard Huyck in said operations; and that any payment made by you to another person will be claimed by me to be no payment as against me.

JOSEPH B. STEWART.

Dec. 2[illegible], 1866.

The most important affidavit upon which the order for the arrests was granted was made by Hughland B. Hulburd, who deposes that he is chief officer of the Bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.; that he is charged with the execution of the United States statute known as the National Currency Act, and he is by said act denominated the Comptroller of the Currency; that as such Comptroller he now has, under the provisions of said act, and especially under section fifty thereof, general direction and knowledge of the officers of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., an association organized under the laws of the United States; that Leonard Huyck, on or before February, 1866, was an officer of the association, and as such officer he embezzled and converted to his own use in February, 1866, Government funds to the extent of more than $200,000—being moneys belonging to the Bank, and that the said Joseph B. Stewart participated in the same; that in consequence of this embezzlement and misappropriation it became necessary to appoint a receiver; that Huyck & Stewart concealed the transaction with intent to defraud the bank; that the said moneys and their proceeds formed an interest in a pool of Erie Railroad stock, conducted in the stock market of the City of New-York by Daniel Drew and others. The affidavit then goes on to set forth that Huyck & Stewart have assumed the ownership and control of the proceeds, and that they are about to dispose of or transfer the same with intent to defraud; that they are endeavoring, by secret means, to reduce to possession the said interest, with the intent to defraud the bank; that Stewart was until recently a resident of Washington, D. C., and has not acquired a residence in New-York; that in the certificate of organization of said bank Stewart is named as a shareholder, and in the certificate of officers and directors he (Stewart) is named as one of the Directors of the Bank.

In an affidavit subsequently made by Mr. Hulburd he states, among other things, "that the obligation of Huyck & Stewart to said bank was by them contracted fraudulently as to the bank, and criminally by embezzlement, and that through their acts and connivance the Government must lose a very large amount." &c.

Of course, the above statement may be regarded, so far as this action is concerned, an *ex-parte* one, but inasmuch as on Saturday last was published the substance of the *ex-parte* affidavit in the action of Stewart *vs.* Drew and ten co defendants, it is very proper that the public should have the benefit of the plaintiff's statements in this proceeding. It is very easy to see that both actions have grown out of the same class of transactions. It is more than suspected that other suits are about to be instituted. When motions are made to discharge from arrest, or to reduce bail—and they soon will be, no doubt—the public will have some further developments as to the mode in which business is done, and how money is lost and won in Wall-street and Washington.

For Comptroller of the Currency, Sterne Chittenden, Esq; for defendant, Stewart, Messrs. Birdseye & Crosby.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The April term of the Court of General Sessions will commence on Monday, Recorder **Hackett** presiding, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people. There is a large number, and the usual variety of cases on the docket. The City Prison is teeming with prisoners awaiting trial, and there are in addition to those many bail cases which will come up for disposal. The unusual size of the calendar is owing to the delay occasioned by the protracted trial of the Kane arson case, in the Oyer and Terminer, at the beginning of the last term, and the adjournments in the Court of General Sessions by reason of the non-attendance of counsel for the defence in a number of cases. It is due to the District-Attorney's office to state that in every case put on the calendar last term the people were ready to proceed to trial, and had their witnesses in attendance. The following is the calendar this day:

The People *vs.* Chas. A. Hamilton—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Jungst, two cases—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* James O'Connor—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Michael Burns—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Francis L. Garston, two cases—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Patrick Duffy—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John Martin—Burglary second degree.

The People *vs.* George Dingle and Al. G. Hodgon—Grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 30, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R	10[illegible]	100 Canton Co.	46[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C	109[illegible]	100 do ....2d call	46[illegible]
45,000 do	109[illegible]	100 N. Y. Central..b30	105[illegible]
85,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.'64	107[illegible]	100 do	105[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, R.'65		200 do	[illegible]
New issue	107[illegible]	550 Erie Railroad	58[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.'65		100 do ..2d call	58[illegible]
New issue	107[illegible]		
1,500 U. S. 6s, C.'62	109[illegible]	34 N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
5,000 U. S. 6s, C.'65	108[illegible]	38 Sixth-av. R.	120
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	[illegible]	50 Mil. & St. P. R.	33[illegible]
4,650 Tr. Notes, 7-30s		[illegible] do	33
First Ser.	106	400 Reading R.	101[illegible]
[illegible] do 2d Ser.	106[illegible]	300 do	102
[illegible] do 3d Ser.	106[illegible]	200 do 2d call	101[illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '75	[illegible]	200 do	102
[illegible] N. Car. 6s	[illegible]	300 do	101[illegible]
12,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	500 M. S. & N. I.	74[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	100 do s10	74[illegible]
10,000 Erie 4th M.	[illegible]	100 do b30	74[illegible]
4,000 C. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do s10	74[illegible]
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	[illegible]	100 do	74[illegible]
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	[illegible]	300 Ill. Cen. R.	115[illegible]
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	100 do	115[illegible]
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102	200 do b30	116
50 Phenix Bank	103	200 Cleve. & Pitts. b10	79[illegible]
100 Bank of Commerce	114	100 do	79[illegible]
100 do	113	200 do	79[illegible]
10 Fourth National	104	100 Chic. & N. W.	35[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel. b10	41[illegible]	200 do b30	36
600 do	41[illegible]	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	64[illegible]
25 Wells Fargo Ex.	65[illegible]	200 do b30	65
100 do	65	100 do	65[illegible]
60 do 2d call	64[illegible]	300 do 2d call	65[illegible]
100 Boston W. P.	20	100 do	65[illegible]
100 Pac. M. SS. Co. b30	128	200 Cleve. & Tol.	121[illegible]
100 do	127[illegible]	100 Chic. & R. I.	98
200 do	127[illegible]	200 do	98[illegible]
50 do	127[illegible]	200 do	98[illegible]
350 do	127[illegible]	600 P., F. W. & C.	97
42 do	128	400 do	96[illegible]
10 do	128[illegible]	15 Stonington R.	80
100 do b30	128	100 Tol., W. & W.	39

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. b3	105[illegible]	400 Chic., R. I. & P.	97[illegible]
100 Erie R.	58[illegible]	100 do	97[illegible]
400 do	58[illegible]	200 do	97[illegible]
800 do	58[illegible]	100 do b3	97[illegible]
300 do b3	58[illegible]	100 do b15	98
200 Reading R.	102	200 do b5	97[illegible]
200 M. So. & N. I.	7[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	64[illegible]
200 do s10	74[illegible]	100 do s3	64[illegible]
100 do s3	74[illegible]	100 do b15	65
200 Clev. & Pitts.	79[illegible]	100 do b3	65
200 Clev. & Tol. R.	121[illegible]	200 do	65
300 Pitts. F. W. & C.	96[illegible]		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$100 West. U. Tel.	42	2800 Erie Railroad	58[illegible]
100 do b5	42	[illegible] do s3	58[illegible]
200 do	42	1300 do s3	58[illegible]
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	105[illegible]	800 do b10	58[illegible]
800 do b3	105[illegible]	200 do b10	58[illegible]
1200 do	105[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts. b10	79[illegible]
200 do b10	105[illegible]	200 do	79[illegible]
200 do	105[illegible]	300 do	79[illegible]
200 Reading R. s10	102[illegible]	300 do	78[illegible]
500 do	102[illegible]	600 do	78[illegible]
300 do	102[illegible]	200 do	78[illegible]
500 M. S. & N. I.	75	300 Chic. & N. W. s3	35[illegible]
800 do	74[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	65[illegible]
600 do c	74[illegible]	600 do	65[illegible]
100 do b3	74[illegible]	400 do b10	65[illegible]
100 do b10	74[illegible]	300 do s3	65[illegible]
400 Chi., R. I. & P.	97[illegible]	100 do b3	65[illegible]
300 do	97[illegible]	200 do	65[illegible]
400 do b3	98	500 P., F. W. & C. s3	96[illegible]
200 do b10	98		

Monday, April 1—A. M.

The Trade of the week past was generally steady. In the line of Domestic Exports the returns for this port are partially better than the previous week, but not up to the corresponding week last year. The Cotton Market, responding to Liverpool, was lower at the close of the week. The Customs duties paid on Foreign Goods marketed were again large. The price of Gold varied but slightly throughout the week. The Foreign Exchanges for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday were firm, until the close of the last day's market, when, owing to some orders for U. S. 5-20's and the receipt of Cotton bills from the South, the market was rather oversupplied at the advanced rates. The Money Market showed considerable closeness, at the full rate of 7 ⅌ cent. on Friday and Saturday, in preparation at Bank for the Quarterly Statement of this morning, but this being now over, the prospect is that the demand for Money will not be so pressing. The Banks in the last week have liquidated about $4,000,000 of their Loans and nearly the same in their Deposits, but have added about $2,000,000 to their Greenbacks. The Treasury Office, after charging off the Gold Notes and 7.30 ⅌ cent. Notes, counted in their balances through the month on Saturday night, enters the month of April with very light balances in Currency, about nine-tenths of the present total of $100,634,126 being in Gold.

The temporary turn against the Money market affected the prices of the Stock Exchange less than usual on such occasions, but, for the time being, induced caution on the part of the *Bull* speculaters in the Railways, while it caused an increased *short* interest on the opposite side. The Public Funds of the United States advanced on the quotations of Saturday week, and it will also be noticed that most of the New-York and Western Roads and Pacific Mail Steamship shares left off better than the week before.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,242,200, against the total entries of $5,673,503 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,836,282, against $6,127,253 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $445,038, against $3,500 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,512,030. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 13,318 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,[illegible]08.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	January	$21,8[illegible]2,348
August	23,615,427	February	25,[illegible]
September	21,885,616	March 9	4,[illegible]
October	23,398,020	March 16	4,6[illegible]4,706
November	19,907,917	March 23	6,[illegible]27,868
December	19,500,03[illegible]	March 30	4,24[illegible],206
Total since July 1			[illegible]01,06[illegible],957
Against same time last year			22[illegible],[illegible]09,498
Decrease since July 1			$27,445,55[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Jan.	$13,448,641
August	12,923,[illegible]0	February	15,422,5[illegible]6
September	11,871,223	March 6	4,492,561
October	14,81[illegible],833	March 13	5,041,946
November	13,984,065	March 20	4,315,398
December	17,413,537	March 27	4[illegible]6,282
Total since July 1			$1[illegible]2,177,880
Against same time last year			166,69[illegible],[illegible]63
Decrease since July 1			$34,517,483
Gold, March 30, 1867			134 ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 31, 1866			128 [illegible] cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	February	$2,124,161
August	1,587,85[illegible]	March 2	753,182
September	831,55[illegible]	March 9	478,613
October	1,46[illegible],43[illegible]	March 16	237,744
November	5,706,696	March 23	74,742
December	3,297,70[illegible]	March 30	445,038
January	2,72[illegible],762		
Total since July 1			$23,452,101
Against same time last year			17,489,239
Increase since July 1			$5,96[illegible],862

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,482,309
August	6,012,951	February	1,739,890
September	2,895,102	March 6	828,514
October	3,744,757	March 13	244,888
November	2,940,337	March 25	840,571
December	4,449,551		
Total since July 1			$31,29[illegible],784
Against same time last year			31,71[illegible],344
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,694	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,63[illegible],533
October	11,567,687	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,281
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,408
January	9,520,384	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,872
March	12,198,039	March	2,8[illegible]0,526
Total	$95,482,13[illegible]	Total	$36,475,764
To date, 1866	101,359,975	To date, 1866	32,[illegible]26,738

We have received the exact figures of the Customs receipts at all the ports of the United States for the second quarter of the Fiscal Year. Adding these to the first quarter, the comparison is as follows with the previous year.

	1866-7.	1865-6.
July 1 to Sept. 30	$50,843,774	$47,009,533
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	37,803,027	39,216,338
Total half year	$88,64[illegible],801	$86,225,921
Third quarter, est.	46,170,627	46,645,597
Total to Mar. 31	$134,817,428	$132,871,518

The Customs deposited for the Third Quarter in the New-York Office of the Treasury, amount to $33,170,627. We have estimated for only 28 ⅌ cent. of the whole for the out ports, say $13,000,000; although during the half year ending Dec. 31 the proportion was 30 ⅌ cent., having increased from the previous year—owing chiefly to the resumption of direct Importations at all the Southern ports and the increased Customs on the Canada frontier and Pacific coast—from a fraction less than 25 ⅌ cent. to 75 ⅌ cent. at New-York in the corresponding period in 1865.

The Fourth Quarter last year, April 1 to June 30, yielded at all the ports $46,175,133—making the grand total for the year, in Gold, $179,046,651. We estimate now the Customs for the Fourth Quarter of the present year, upon which we enter to-day, as follows:

At New-York.	1867.	1866.
April	$9,500,000	$11,093,211
May	10,500,000	11,456,708
June	9,000,000	9,707,980
Total at New-York	$29,000,000	$33,257,909
At out ports	11,200,000	12,917,224
Total Fourth Quarter	$40,200,000	$46,175,133
Three-quarters, as above	134,817,428	132,871,518
Total Fiscal Year	$175,017,428	$179,046,651

From this estimate it may be inferred that we anticipate a better trade for the three months of April, May and June, than is generally looked for. We do so because the consumptive ability of the country, measured by the large supplies of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Provisions, &c., of last year's harvest to come forward this Spring, is quite as great as last year, although we have allowed for a falling off equal to 12½ ⅌ cent. Our information is that the stocks of Corn, Tobacco and Meat Provisions in the West and Southwest, (including the Tobacco of Virginia,) are larger than on the opening of Spring navigation last year, and the amount of Cotton yet to come forward from the South, nearly as large; while the promise of the next Wheat harvest, is more generally good, especially in regard to the Winter Wheat. Trade, to be sure, has been called dull for three months past, and by comparison the Importers and Manufacturers in the Cotton and Woolen lines, are doubtless making a poor business for themselves, but their goods have been marketed to a very large amount, at reduced prices, no doubt, and the country will continue to take them. We look for no further Greenback circulation for a month or two to come, (we doubt whether the 31st March Exhibit of the Public Debt will show any reduction,) and we also expect to hear less croaking and fewer predictions in regard to impending panics and revulsions, in the next three than through the last three months.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134⅝@134
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅜@109⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅝@107⅛
First Series, 7.30s	106@106⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	106⅛@106
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	97⅞@98
New-York Central	105⅜@105⅛@107½@105⅛
New-York and Erie	58@57⅝@59⅛@58⅛
Rock Island	96⅝ with div.@93 xd
Michigan Southern	75⅞@77⅞@75
Illinois Central	115@115⅛
Hudson River	136@139
Northwestern	36@35⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅝ with div.@94 xd
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	78⅜@80@79⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	36@33⅜
Reading	101⅛@102⅞
Northwestern Preferred	64⅝@65⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27@27
Mariposa Preferred	22@22⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	119@121⅝
Pacific Mail	126@127@128

The sales of Gold were nearly all at 134 ₱ cent., a fraction lower than on Friday. The speculation was dull in the Gold Room. The Cash Gold rather close for delivery at noon. The Customs demand $376,000 for the day, making $2,512,039 for the week. The receipts from California last Monday $840,571, of which half a million was for the Treasury. The shipments of Specie for the week, including $250,000 in Spanish Doubloons for Havana, amount to $445,038. The amount of Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office, $108,426. Exchange on London left off quiet at 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. The market for Money to the Brokers kept active at 7 ₱ cent. to near the close of Bank hours, but with less difficulty among borrowers than on the sharp pressure of Friday.

The Public Funds, while firm in prices, were less active. The old 5-20s come higher from London than for several months past, 75¼ ₱ cent. Sterling Money. The Railway market and the Steamship shares on the Stock Exchange improved on the prices of Friday night, and there was a good speculative business done in most of the New-York and Western Roads. Only the morning sessions of the Stock Boards were held. At 4 o'clock in the Long Room the following quotations were made, the dealings in Rock Island being ex-dividend of 5 ₱ cent. half-yearly, and in Fort Wayne ex-dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. quarterly:

At 5 o'clock P. M., in the Long Room, the following quotations were made:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	Northwest	35⅛	35⅝
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅝	N. West Pref.	64⅝	65⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	97⅛	*93
N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅝	Fort Wayne	96⅞	*94
Erie	58⅜	58⅜	Pacific Mail	127⅛	128
Hudson	139	138	Quicksilver	33	33⅜
Reading	101⅜	102⅜	W. U. Telegraph	41⅜	42
Mich. Southern	75⅛	75	Mariposa Pref.	22	22⅛
Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Pittsburgh	78⅝	79⅜	American Gold	134⅛	134
Tennessee 6s	65	65	Bills on London	109⅛	109

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the Public Funds:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	101½	Oregon W. L. 1881	106
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	[illegible]	Oregon W. L. ½ yr. 1881	105
6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	109½	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1871	100⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	109½	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1874	102⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	108	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1874	102½
5-20 coupon small	109	End. coupon, 1874	102½
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	10-40 registered	97½
5-20 registered, 1864	107½	10-40 coupon, small	97⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	107¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	108¼	7 3-10 1st series	98
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	116	Irving	108
America	133	Metropolitan	125½
Phenix	107	People's	130
Tradesmen's	142	Nassau	106
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	112
State of New York	109	Corn Exchange	118
Commerce	113	Commonwealth	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	111	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
American Exchange	115½	Park	140
Bank of the Repub.	114	Central National	110
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	104
Hanover	109	Ninth National	112

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Chi. & N. West. S. F.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91½	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91½	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103½	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	128	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	99
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	9[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
ich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Peninsula R.R. bonds	76
Ind. Goshen Line '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
ac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
l. Cen. 7s. 1875	109	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
lton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
lton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
lton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75½		

The transfer office of the Michigan Southern Company was locked up, and applicants for transfer locked out, at *two o'clock sharp* on Saturday, in place of 3 o'clock, the close of Bank hours. Under the rule of the Stock Exchange the Brokers who had stock to receive from their neighbors, as due on Saturday, could not demand its delivery before 2:15 P. M. This difference of fifteen minutes kept the Stock out of the names of its proper owners. It was no doubt deemed to be of the first importance to the officers under whose orders the Transfer Clerks are obliged to act, in placing as much *borrowed* Stock as possible in their own names, even for fifteen minutes, so as to make the attempt to vote upon it, after the return of the Certificates to the proper ownership, at the annual meeting in April. But this party who may possibly have boasted that they own and will keep control of the Road, without owning its Stock, (and will largely *short* it if they please,) will probably find in the sequel that this sort of finesse—called by much harsher names in the Street—will give them more trouble than profit. The canvass about to be entered upon in the interest exclusively of the actual owners of the property is not only for the election of Directors and the conduct of such other business of inquiry and reform as may be brought before the meeting, but for the assertion and protection of all the rights of ownership, equitable as well as legal. And means, we dare say, will not be wanting to carry this purpose through. The laws and courts of Ohio, as well as New-York, we have reason to say, will protect the *bona fide* owners of all Certificates against false representation in person or by proxy, even if the learned and fair-minded counsel of the Company at Toledo and the Inspectors of the Election should intimate their unwillingness to interfere. If need be, the Certificates themselves and proofs of actual ownership and the notarial evidence of the demand and protest served upon the parties in New-York will be presented in challenge of the wrong. The following form of proxy has just been issued to the holders of the Stock, by the advocates of reform in its administration, and a conference preliminary to the annual meeting will probably be called in a few days:

Know all Men by these Presents: That —— constituted and appointed JOHN B. TREMAIN and HARRISON DURKEE, (or any person or persons whom they may appoint as substitute or substitutes,) irrevocably —— true and lawful Attorneys and Proxies, for —— and in —— name, to vote at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and *on any other business that may come before the stockholders*, as fully as —— might or could do, were —— personally present at such meeting, upon all the Stock on which —— *entitled to vote at the time of such meeting, hereby revoking all former proxies.*

Dated APRIL —, A. D. 1867.

(Signed.) ——

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month of March, 1867:

February 28, 1867, by balance		$114,386,074
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	12,198,039	
On account of gold notes	4,834,700	
On account of internal revenue	336,323	
On account of Post-office Department	314,538	
On account of transfers	3,554,000	
On account of patent fees	4,326	
On account of miscellaneous	43,816,405	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	10,588,363	
On account of assay office	198,976	
On account of interest accounts	4,346,159	—79,725,795
Total		$194,111,870
On Treasury drafts	$78,734,902	
On Post-office drafts	335,002	
On disbursing accounts	10,397,658	
On assay office	230,495	
On interest accounts:		
In coin	2,820,533	
In currency	959,163	—93,477,714
Balance		$100,634,126
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$87,243,082	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	9,627,243	
Balance to Cr. assay office	2,501,049	
Balance to Cr. interest ac'ts	1,269,749	
		$100,634,126

By receipts for customs in the month of March, 1866	$11,153,954
By receipts for customs in the month of March, 1867	12,198,039
By increase in 1867	1,044,085

The Saint Nicholas Bank will pay the April coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road.

Mr. EUGENE THOMSON, of THOMSON & WILLS, No. 25 Wall-street, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board. Mr. JAMES R. NICHOLS, formerly of JOHN BRYAN Co., and Mr. HENRY W. DORNETT advertise on another page a new Stock Commission and Banking firm at No. 13 Broad-street.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. have leased the entire marble building on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, in which they have been doing business since their New-York house was established last Spring, and to-day take possession of the ground floor, lately occupied by the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, after fitting it up in handsome and convenient style, as an enlargement, much needed for the accommodation of their dealers, of their present quarters.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Governor of Missouri, in his recent message, says: "This I esteem the most important road in Missouri. It develops one of the best portions of the State, rich in agricultural land, in minerals, and in water-power. This road will certainly, by extension and connections, within a few years, carry the largest portion of the commerce west of the Mississippi."

The first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company promise to be a great favorite with investors, secured as they are by property valued at more than three times the amount of the loan. The mortgage provides that the receipts from land sales are funded for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, and that the bondholder can at any time, if he so elects, take possession of sufficient of the Company's land to satisfy the par value of his bond without delay. Messrs. WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, offer these bonds at 80 per cent.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company are constructing, under the patronage of the United States Government, the western end of the great National Railway across the Continent. Their line will extend from Sacramento, California, across the Sierra Nevadas to the California State line, and thence through the great mining regions of the Territories to the vicinity of Salt Lake City, where the connection with the line from the East will be formed.

Their road is already completed, equipped and running for 94 miles from Sacramento to within 12 miles of the summit of the Sierras, and a large amount of the work of grading, tunneling, &c., beyond that point has been accomplished.

The earnings of the completed portion are extraordinary, and such as to render it certain that this will be one of the most profitable lines of railway in the world.

The liberal aid which is bestowed by the Government upon this enterprise, together with the State and municipal aid which it has received, and the wonderful trade which its progress develops, places it beyond the contingencies and uncertainties which are supposed to attend railroad enterprises in general—and gives to its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS a stability and importance, and entitles them to a confidence second only to that which is accorded to the securities of the Government itself.

The Bonds have thirty years to run and bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT IN GOLD, payable in the City of New-York, and are now offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

For further particulars apply to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 1,783 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. and 1,138 bags Corn Meal, 3,581 bushels Corn, 1,971 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Malt, 14 bbls. Pork, 43 pkgs. Cut Meats, 150 pkgs. Beef, 235 pkgs. Lard, and 95 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots and $12 75@$13 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 232 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is in demand and steady, including Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet and heavy. The foreign advices continue adverse, and the receipts at the ports keep up remarkably, all circumstances considered. Middlings at 30c.@31½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,850 bales, against receipts of 1,608 bales. The business of the week Messrs CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "We have to report for the week a quiet market, opening on Saturday under the light receipts at the ports, with ½c. advance on the closing prices of last week, but under the light demand, and the unfavorable Liverpool advices, prices declined ½c. ₱ lb., closing with quotations barely maintained. The sales have been principally on shippers' account, with a somewhat improved but still small spinning demand. The offerings of Cotton are abundant, the stock here being heavy and many parties being willing to realize. Even lines of Middlings are still somewhat in demand to meet contracts, and such lines bring full quotations. The exports for the week are 16,318 bales. The engagements for next week are 7,650 bales. Freights by steam, ⅜d.@7-16d.; by sail, ¼d.@5-16d., dull. The receipts at the ports for the week ending March 29 show about 34,000 bales. We are, however, advised of the shipment of a large amount of Cotton from Memphis to New-Orleans, which, if it arrives in time to be counted in this week's receipts, will bring the amount above our figures. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are now largely from the stocks that have been held in the interior towns—the stocks of which are being rapidly reduced—the arrivals from the country being very light. The Cotton Goods market shows more animation, but without material change in prices.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	14,368
Receipts last week	11,355
Receipts preceding week	17,724
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	242,412
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	479,792
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,594
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	6,974
Exports since Jan. 1	156,862
Exports since Sept. 1	346,106
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	205,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,529,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	901,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	580,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less urgent request to-day, and other than really desirable lots have been quoted in favor of buyers. Sales since our last have been 9,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10 80; common to good Extra State at $10 75@$11 75; good to choice do., do. at $11 75@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 55@$12 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 70	@10 80
Extra State	10 75	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 90	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 55	@12 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 80	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 80	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@17 50

Southern Flour has not varied much. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $11 25@$12 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 80@$17 25 for fair to choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at equal to $11 85@$15 50 for extra, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls., including 100 bbls., in bond, at $11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy at from $7 40@$8 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $5 10@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 25 for Baltimore, and $5 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,150 bbls. and sacks, at $15@$16 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better demand, especially Winter, which has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, including White Canada at $3 20@$3 25; No. 2 Spring at $2 46@$2 50, the latter an extreme rate; Amber State at $3 15, and White California at $3 10@$3 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more request, and, under the influence of more favorable advices from Liverpool, prices closed more firmly and buoyantly. Sales since our last 112,000 bushels, at $1 17½@$1 19½, closing at $1 19 for Mixed Western in store; $1 20½@$1 21 for mixed Western afloat; $1 15@$1 20 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Oats have been less active, but steady. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 66c.@70c.; Canada East, in bond, at 60c., and State at 72c.@73c. ₱ bushel; sales 58,500 bushels. Barley is more active and firm; sales since our last 62,500 bushels, at $1 17½@$1 26 for choice Canada West, free, and 95c. for do., in bond, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive and heavy at $1 25@$1 35. Rye continues quiet at previous prices; sales 8,250 bushels, at $1 33 for Western, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 50@$1 60 for shipment, and $1 80@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@85c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 7,611 hides; sales, 63,750 hides, the latter including, according to the Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 3,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, army, 23 lbs., 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., private terms; 5,300 Dry Entre Rios, 22@24 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 6,900 Dry Entre Rios, 21@23 lbs., private terms; 10,300 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,450 Dry Montevideo seconds, 21 lbs., 16c., as they run; 2,000 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 1,250 Dry Corrientes seconds, 23 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; 950 Dry Rio Grande, 23 lbs., 17¾c., gold, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12½ lbs., 20¾c., gold, usual selection; 3,100 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, damaged, 22 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; 1,600 Dry California, 23 lbs., 18¾c., gold, usual selection; Dry Bahia, 21 lbs., 21c., private terms; 1,100 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., 17¼c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Dry Salted Bahia, 20 lbs., private terms; 9,400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 53 lbs., private terms; 900 Wet Salted Para, to arrive, 47 lbs., private terms; 1,100 City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 11¾c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 111,400, (same time last year, 307,000—year before 201,000,) and 180 bales, as follows: 102,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 1,200 Dry Orinoco; 1,000 California; 3,500 Dry Central American; 3,500 Dry Texas and Southern; 1,200 Dry from London and Havre; 180 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Sales were about equal to receipts. Toward the close of the week business has become more animated. While common Leather is rather easier, prime is firm at our quotations. Light weights continue in good request; prime middle Buenos Ayres also find ready purchasers. *Oak Sole*—The market is more active than hitherto, especially for light weights. The supply in dealers' hands continues of fair extent. Our outside figures can be obtained only for small parcels of very prime descriptions. Weeks receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 23½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4 20@$11 75 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 80c.@90c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil $1 28@$1 32 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet, yet firm, at from 16c.@17c. for Crude, 26c.@30c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand to-day at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 15 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 12½ regular way; $22 50@$23 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 25 for Prime; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, April and May, at $24 37@$24 62 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 9¼c.@10¼c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Sales equal to 425 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 320 boxes, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Short Rib; 10⅝c. for Cumberland Cut; 12c. for Short Clear, 11⅞c. for Long Clear ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request, but at easier rates; sales since our last 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. for new, ₱ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef is in fair request at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 475 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in less demand at from $38@$40 for India Mess, and $34@$36 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce; Beef Hams are quiet at $41@$45 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 20c.@55c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@31c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull at 10c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	33	@35
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	30	@34
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	24	@25
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	28	@30
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	20	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb		
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ₱ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	14	@15
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	15	@16
Western States—firkins, common	11	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, poor to good	15	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@[illegible]
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	15	@17
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	13	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13	@14

SUGARS—Have been inactive and heavy. Sales since our last 650 hhds. Cuba, at from 9¾c.@12c., and 385 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 510,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 63,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in bond, at 30c. for Western, and 28c. for State, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel, and 7-16d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 7,000 bushels Peas at 3½d. ₱ bushel, and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, a bark, with 28,000 bushels Barley at 5½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Corn at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Bremen, 390 bales Cotton at 1½c., by steamer, ₱ lb.; 150 boxes Extract of Logwood and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DIETZ' LEATHER DUSTER

CHEAP, NEAT AND DURABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS,

all styles, sizes and colors, manufactured by GEO. E. DAYTON, No. 699 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Sold by house furnishing stores generally.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

WHIPS! WHIPS! WHIPS!—GEORGE P. WOVERIN & CO., No. 8 East Houston-st., whip and lash manufacturers, offer for sale a fine assortment of all kinds of whips and lashes, including fine Malacca, holly and gut whips, wholesale and retail.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)

offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE, to the public at Wholesale Prices, AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $50,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots at the corner of 5th-av. and 65th-st.

ALSO,

Six lots on 66th-st., near 5th-av.

ALSO,

Six lots on 68th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

ALSO,

Four lots on 67th-st., near Madison-av.

For sale at reasonable prices. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, FRONTING THE City Hall, fronting the City Hall Park, the brown-stone store and lot No. 245 Broadway, first below Murray-st.; 25x100, with L and entrance on Murray-st.; for sale to close an undivided interest. This building can be altered into offices at a small expense, and rented for a large sum. Apply to HENRY HICKS, No. 10 West 14th-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, south side East 25th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; first-class; 25x65; very conveniently arranged; in excellent order and comfortably furnished. For sale or to lease with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 273 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; a delightful situation; black walnut staircase throughout; first floor finished elegantly in black walnut and rosewood. Apply to the owner, No. 51 Chambers-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH SIX lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 141st-st.; well furnished throughout. Also the plot of ground corner of 142d-st. and Broadway (about six lots,) with stable. The above is a desirable residence. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST., FOR SALE.—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 foot extension two stories; containing 13 rooms; water and gas. For permits and particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN STONE front house, on top of Murray Hill, will be sold much under its real value, as owner wishes to leave the City. Persons in search of a really first-class house will do well to address G. H. B. A., *Tribune* Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, FULL-SIZED English basement house in 23d-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

GRAMERCY PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown-stone houses and lots adjoining; price $40,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 56 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling and lot on West 49th-st., near 7th-av. Price $22,500. Size 21x50x100. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 LOTS ON 75th-st., 150 feet west of 3d-av.; also, 20 lots on Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of owner, J. B. COTTE, No. 123 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences, on the principal avenues and streets, with or without furniture. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP houses, modern improvements; $12,000; four-story stores; one corner, $12,500; other houses at $9,000. Apply at No. 344 East 62d st.

EAST RIVER BULK-HEAD FOR SALE, near the Pike-st. pier, formerly occupied by the seaman's floating chapel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF PROPERTY on Greene, Wooster, Broome, Spring and Prince sts. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE—A HANDSOME brown-stone four-story house on Lexington-av. Apply at CAMPBELL & GALWAY'S, No. 444 4th-av.

WANTED, FOR SALE AND TO LET—Every description of real estate; loans negotiated; collections made. References: A. A. Low & Brother, E. W. Dunham, President Corn Exchange Bank; Sheridan Shook, Collector Internal Revenue; Kingsbury, Abbott & Co., No. 25 Park-place. W. A. COLLINS & CO., No. 38 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is offered for sale on favorable terms. The house is brown-stone front, high stoop, 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep, three full stories, brick basement, sub-cellar and a lofty attic. The house is frescoed throughout in the highest style of the art; has water and gas throughout, with all the modern conveniences, and is in every respect a first-class house. The lots on which the house stands are 50 feet by 100 feet; two more lots on rear, running through to South 10th-st., now included in the garden, may be had with the house, if desired. The situation is very desirable, being within three minutes' walk of three ferries to the upper and lower parts of New-York; not more than half an hour from Wall-st., or Union-square, New-York. Will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, THREE-story attic and basement, built in the most perfect manner by day-work before the war; has elegant marble mantels, two bath-rooms, range, furnace, &c., twelve bedrooms, parlors, dining and reception rooms, laundry, &c.; in perfect order; neighborhood as good as any in Brooklyn; can be seen any time on applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; lot 100x100, or 50x100 as purchaser may desire; is tastefully laid out in garden, and has plenty of fruit trees; house now unoccupied. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

$4,500.—FOR A NEW HOUSE IN Brooklyn, on Greene-av., near Marcy-av., a two story frame, with high brick basement, filled in with brick to the peak; marble mantels, gas pipes, range, baths, &c., built of the best materials and by day's work; $2,000 on mortgage three years, $1,000 cash, balance payable $125 quarterly. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn, or to E. E. MILES, No. 29 Cedar-st., New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

THE HOUSE NO. 3 2D-PLACE, CORNER Henry-st., Brooklyn, is a desirable piece of property for any one who wishes to obtain a comfortable and commodious residence; it is 34 feet wide, three stories and basement, in an excellent neighborhood, in first-rate order, and can be occupied immediately; persons wishing to examine, can obtain keys at No. 18 2d-place, Brooklyn; for sale on very favorable terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing in the banking and stock commission business under the firm name of GEO. MANLEY & HARVEY expires this day by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, A. W. HARVEY, at the office occupied by us, No. 4 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

G. O. MANLEY,
A. W. HARVEY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LIPPINCOTT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. R. FORD retiring from the firm.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT,
GEORGE P. FREEMAN,
H. R. FORD.

The "Wright's Patent Sectional Spring Bed" business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT,
GEORGE P. FREEMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of DOMETT & NICHOLS, for the transaction of a Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 13 Broad-st. Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission.

HENRY W. DOMETT,
JAMES R. NICHOLS,
(Late of the firm of John Bryan & Co.)

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BEER & SCHIRMER, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. B. BEER retiring from Business. Mr. G. SCHIRMER has assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the business of importing and publishing music at the old place, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

BEER & SCHIRMER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE ADMITTED Mr. CHARLES SALOMON as a partner in our house, and the business will be conducted under the name and style of ULLMAN, DORING & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

ULLMAN & DORING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in the best part of Broadway, "west side." A large and profitable business has been done in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The lease of the whole house, stock, fixtures of store and good will, will be sold at a reasonable price for cash. The only reason for selling is the owner's fortune being made. For particulars, address J. O., Box 1,190 General Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STOVE, TIN AND JOBBING business in a large and pleasant manufacturing village of 8,000 inhabitants in Massachusetts; good, clean stock, fine store, low rent, and no bonus for lease or good will; good reasons for selling; this is a rare opportunity for a good business. Address H. A. F., Box No. 4,515 Post-office.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PERSON THAT HAS GOT FROM $1,000 to $1,500 to invest in a good paying business; can make the money what he puts in in one year; none but a good steady person need apply. Apply at No. 9 23d-st., King's House Agent Office, under Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $100,000 IN AN old established dry goods jobbing house, location one of the best. The senior partner wishing to retire, the remaining partners will contribute a like amount. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED CASH MANUFACTURING business, a partner, active or special, with $3,000 to $5,000, to extend the same; profits satisfactory; goods in demand. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A RIGHT KIND OF MAN can succeed, on easy terms, to the practice of a retiring City physician. Inquire of Mr. STRICKLAND, No. 240 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy-store, now doing a good business, for sale, at No. 347 6th-av.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF SYLVAN GROVE Lodge No. 275 F. A. M. are hereby summoned to appear at their rooms, Hall corner Centre and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, L. B. Sherwood. By order of WESLEY B. CHURCH, M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, A TWO-story house, with garden and stable, located near Hellgate, and commanding an unbroken view of the East River. The house is supplied with all modern conveniences, (gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c.,) and, with furniture, is nearly new. The lot is 104x202, and is stocked with fruit trees, hot-beds, shrubbery, &c. Astoria can now be reached in 30 minutes by steamboat (every hour) from Peck-slip, and by ferry at 92d-st. For particulars address J. T., Post-office Box No. 2,913, or apply to E. MILLS, (store, Fulton-st.,) Astoria.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET FURNISHED—A first-class country seat, at Newburgh, consisting of a large double modern house and 15 acres of land, a large part of which is in fruits. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

The mansion house and grounds adjoining, late the residence of Calvin G. Williams, deceased, in Stonington, Conn. The house is 36x45 feet, with an L, two full stories, in good order, and remarkably well built, with barns and other outbuildings, a good fruit garden, well inclosed, and about twelve acres of land adjoining. It is pleasantly situated in sight of the village depot, where four trains for New-York and Boston *via* Shore Line Railroad stop daily. The property will be sold very low. For terms, &c., apply to

HENRY P. HAVEN,
Administrator,
New-London, Conn.

ELIZABETH N. J.

For sale—A desirable family residence, convenient to railroad depot; lot 4[illegible]x165, and house with nine apartments; gas in; price $7,500; more ground can be obtained if desired. Address H., Box 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Jersey, 13 miles from New-York City, containing 28 acres choice land; house has 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; good outbuildings with gardeners' house, fine ice-house filled; variety of shade and choice fruit-trees, grapes and small fruit; a beautiful artificial lake fed by a living stream, which runs through the centre of the place; a never-failing spring and cisterns; perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes; two miles from depot; 12 trains daily. For further particulars call at No. 118 Livingston-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn, or No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FORDHAM Heights; house furnished or unfurnished; 14 rooms, carriage-house, henery, &c.; ¾ acres of land highly cultivated; well stocked with large variety of choice standard and dwarf trees, smaller fruits, flower garden, &c.; 4 miles north of Central Park, on road leading from Fordham depot to Central Bridge, corner Valentine-av., 5 minutes' walk from depot, half mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River; everything in perfect order; one of the most desirable places out of the City. Apply to the owner on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Twelve miles from City Hall, in New-Jersey; ten minutes' walk from depot, and near churches, schools and New-York society; frame house, elegant in appearance, and finished in the most perfect manner, having all the modern improvements, excepting gas; grounds comprise three acres, handsomely improved and laid out in lawn, walks, drives and garden; ornamental coach-house and stables. For photographs and plans of house and grounds, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND modern country residence, 12 miles from New-York City, on line of railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, with two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large stable and carriage-house; the house contains 12 rooms, including billiard-room and bath-room, (hot and cold water,) and is lighted with gas. For further particulars address Box No. 4,858 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE PASSAIC River, at Bellville, N. J., three miles from Newark, a fine large mansion at Bellville, N. J., situated on Broad, Rutgers and Stephens streets, with grounds and outbuildings, suitable for a large private family, or for a family hotel or boarding-house; access every hour by railroad to Newark, and horse railroad thence to Bellville. Apply to J. W. DOW, at Bellville, N. J., or to T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT country seat at Cranford, N. J., one hour from New-York City on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; commutation 8 cents per trip; two acres of land, a modern house, with all the modern city improvements; the grounds are all laid out with nice walks, ornamental trees, and a great many fruit trees on the place, and fenced all around with a nice fence. For particulars, address S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing or ferry, a first-class residence, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hellgate and East River; house in perfect order; gas, water and other new improvements; ground 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees; stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-street.

AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FOR SALE cheap, a cottage-built house, 11 rooms, seven grates and marble mantels; Barrows' furnace set in brick; built in the best manner, and in complete order; four lots of ground; fine shade and fruit trees and shrubbery; part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No 60 Fulton-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A VERY desirable three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 166 Grand-st. Apply to A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.; D. E. CULVER, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, or to the present occupant on the premises. Price $10,000; terms easy; possession any time after April 10.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad Station, a cottage and 11 acres of land well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City or Brooklyn property to suit, or good stocks in part, a country seat of 1½ acres; all convenience of a City residence; splendid river view, fine garden, fruit of all kinds. Call at house corner of Warburton-av. and Point-st., near Glenwood depot, or on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM NEAR TARRYTOWN; contains 96 acres of choice land highly cultivated; excellent improvements; commanding beautiful views on the river. Also, at Chapaqua, on Harlem Railroad, 100 acres; good improvements; close by depot; plenty fruit, &c. J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN A VILLAGE ONE HOUR FROM New-York on the Central Railroad, New-Jersey, a house containing seven rooms, with good cistern and cellar; a garden attached with several kinds of fruit; pleasant and healthy location; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-PLACE, FLUSHING, with possession, a very handsome cottage, 38x27; 9 rooms, wide piazza, six full lots, hennery, fruit and shade trees; healthy location; 5 minutes from depot; trains hourly. Apply on the premises, or to S. L. HENDERSON, No. 78 South-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A PLEASANT cottage, in excellent order, containing ten rooms, within three minutes' walk of the depot and boats; a very desirable place for a small family. The furniture will be sold with or without the house. For particulars apply to C. A. CLEGG & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property an elegant residence at Peekskill, on the Hudson, commanding a magnificent view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern conveniences; suitable outbuildings; terms easy. DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A NEAT two story frame house, in perfect order, containing 8 rooms, five minutes' walk from depot; apples, pears and small fruits in abundance; location unobjectionable; price $5,500. Address W. L. GAVITT, Cherry-st., near the railroad.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, about 10 miles from the City Hall; 24 acres land, with every improvement, and very desirable for business gentlemen. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 10 NEWARK-st., Hoboken, one block from ferry, three-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmings; has fine cellar; all modern improvements; in perfect order. Price, $10,000. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 10 ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, NEAR THE depot, a very desirable country residence, beautifully located on the Ridge; has all the conveniences, stable, &c., and is accessible to the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a handsome residence on the east bank of the Hudson River; 33 acres of land; healthy location; 1¼ hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire at the EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 616 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL Railroad, at Cranford, 10 acres, dwelling with 8 rooms, outbuildings and fruit, all in fine order. E. J. ANNIN, No. 99 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Newark; furnished entire; first-class; Price $20,000. Call at S. P. SMITH & SONS, No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE tract of real estate, (15 acres,) suitable for building purposes; price $30,000. Address R., Box 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE
IN BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

The country seat of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., known as the "Orchard," located near the centre of the beautiful and attractive borough of Binghamton, county seat of Broome County, N. Y. Mansion spacious, outbuildings numerous and complete. Quantity of ground about 12 acres. Shaded and fruited suitable for a gentleman's residence, and is, all-in-all, one of the most complete and desirable estates in interior or southwestern New-York. A bargain is offered to a purchaser.

Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family, below 30th-st., where no others would be taken; terms must be low; no boarding-house keeper need reply. Address H., Box 1,566 P. O.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man who wants plain living; terms must be moderate; not above 14th-st. Address F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A CLERGYMAN and his wife, between 116th and 122d sts., and east of 3d-av., in a private family. Address CLERICUS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen, at reasonable rates. Apply on the premises at No. 231 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM WITH board to let to two gentlemen, at moderate rates; first-class accommodations for the Summer. No. 183 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family in 32d-st., near 5th-av., a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; reference required. Address B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms for the season at Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; house beautifully located and three minutes' walk from depot. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE MANSION ON Staten Island, probably the finest location around New-York for health, beauty, convenience, commanding views, &c. Parties who would engage the 14 or 15 rooms for six months will be liberally dealt with. J. W., Box No. 2,512 Post-office.

OPEN FROM MAY, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD 40 miles out, near Katonah Depot at Farm House; accommodates forty. Address Box No. 46 Katonah, Westchester County, New-York, or John Toon, No. 96 Bowery.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Summer months in a very agreeable and healthy locality, can address C. WITTMAN, Lanark, Lehigh County, Penn., for particulars.

PROPOSALS.

OCEAN STEAMER MAILS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President on the 18th inst., is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco in California, and Portland in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York, via Panama, to San Francisco: *Provided*, That the cost of said service shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. And it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General, after the passage of this resolution, to advertise for bids for performance of the service herein provided for, for at least thirty days, in at least one newspaper published at San Francisco, and one paper published at Portland, Oregon, and to contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder."

In compliance with this resolution PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of June 3, 1867, (to be decided by the 5th,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14,835, from San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, and back, three times a month, in suitable and safe steamships, departing from San Francisco each trip as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama, and returning so as to connect closely with the departures of those ships for Panama; the trips to and from Portland to be made within five days each way.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into bond and contract, as required by law, for the faithful performance of the service, and will also be required, with all employed in the "care and custody" of the mail, to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, commonly called the "test oath."

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, and their sufficiency certified by a Postmaster or a Judge of a Court of Record; and no bid can be considered which proposes a compensation greater than that named in the law.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14835, between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General dated Feb. 25, 1867, in suitable and safe steamships, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

——

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. 14835 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed with good and sufficient sureties.

——
——

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

Bids should be sealed, addressed "Second Assistant P. M. General," and superscribed "Proposals for route No. 14,835, Cal.," and sent by mail.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for the construction of the following pavements and sewers, to wit: Stone block pavements in Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue; Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues; Fiftieth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, and Church-street, from Chambers to Canal streets. Also, crosswalks across West-street at Christopher-street. And sewers in (Spec. 9) Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 10,) Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; (Spec. 11,) Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets; (Spec. 12,) Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 13,) Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 14,) Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; Commerce-street, between Barrow and Bedford streets; Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; Leroy-street, between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-street; Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth-street and Hammond-street, and Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; (Spec. 15) Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and Clinton, between Cherry and Madison streets; (Spec. 16) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; (Spec. 17) Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in Fourth-avenue; (Spec. 18) Fifty-seventh-street, between East River and Third-avenue, and in Avenue A and Fifty-eighth-street; and (Spec. 19) between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.

The plans for above works can be seen, and specifications for forms and bids obtained, on application at this office.—Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 29, 1867.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION.—LEAGUE ISLAND, March 22, 1867.—By order of the Navy Department, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, sealed proposals for the removing or wrecking and recovering the property in the United States steamer *New Ironsides*, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. of the 16th of April, 1867, when they will be opened. The proposition for wrecking must state the proportion of the proceeds of the sales which is to be paid to the salvors, also the time within which the work is to be completed, with the understanding, that in lieu of bonds and other security for the fulfillment of the agreement, the property recovered is to be placed in the hands of the Government, to be sold from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous, the proceeds remaining in the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is removed, and the work completed to its satisfaction. In case of failing to prosecute the work with satisfactory diligence, or to complete it in due time, the Department reserves the right to annul the agreement and the property recovered will be forfeited to the Government.

For the purchase, as she lies, the proposition must state the time within which the wreck will be entirely removed. The money to be paid at once, and failing to have her removed in time, the vessel will be forfeited to the Government; the right will be reserved to reject all of the offers, and no agreement for wrecking will be awarded until the apparatus of the bidder has been examined and reported as sufficient for the purpose. Information can be obtained at this office, of the amount of weight of iron-plating, machinery, boilers, and other articles in this ship.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. S. GLISSON,
Commandant Naval Station.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two respectable and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, has removed her office to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows a likeness of the person you will marry and tells his name. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Lucky numbers. No. 100 West 27th-st.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future at No. 12 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, A BANK BOOK No. 167,153. Finder, please leave it at Bowery Savings Bank.

TO LET.

LOFTS, LOFTS, LOFTS.

NOS. 455 AND 457 BROADWAY,

adjoining the southwest corner of Grand-st., four splendid lofts, each 48x100 feet, unsurpassed for light, and finished in the most modern style; possession April 1; will be leased, either entire or subdivided, from one to five years, and on the most favorable terms. Building heated free of cost to tenants. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., or on the premises.

BROADWAY LOFT FOR LEASE.

Second loft of No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., being the best business centre in New-York; 25x90. Apply only to

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAYSIDE, L. I., TO RENT.—The country seat of the subscriber, during his absence in Europe, will be rented to a first-class tenant only: the house is 50 feet square, with extension for servants' rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; there is a lawn of about 12 acres; the views are unsurpassed; being on high ground, it commands views of the Sound, Bay and surrounding country; the house is fully furnished; Steinway piano, statuary, bronzes, vases, new carpets, &c.

JOHN TAYLOR.

For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$500—COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Hazlewood cottage, situate on the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.; 20 miles from Saratoga by railroad; 10 miles from Lake George; beautiful views of water and mountain scenery, in a high dry piney section; good fishing, boating and bathing; contains five bedrooms, outside-room for coachman, Summer kitchen, wood-house, ice-house filled; about 2 acres of ground, filled with shrubbery, well known.

Also, one cottage adjoining, furnished; four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; price $250.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING SEVEN rooms, kitchen and cellar, and garden attached; situate on Fort Lee Hill, on the main road leading from Fort Lee landing to Leonia Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; about 15 minutes' walk from station, and 20 minutes' walk from boat. Inquire of JOHN DEGRAW, on the premises, or of JAMES HARRISON, at Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—SUITABLE for a gentleman doing business in the city: location, Union, Bergen County, N. J., about 30 minutes' ride from New-York *via* Erie Railway; abundance of shade and fruit trees, and the spacious ground attached are in a high state of cultivation. Possession immediately. Inquire of CHAS. INGERSOLL, Station-master, Boiling Spring, New-Jersey.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, LOCATED in West 4th-st., immediate vicinity of Washington-square, containing every modern convenience; has hot and cold water and gas throughout the house, bath-room, two water-closets, stationary tubs in laundry, an abundance of pantries and fine large yard. For permits, &c., apply to A. W. BOGERT, Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FOR $300 A MONTH, ON CASTLETON Hill, Staten Island, one mile from the ferry, a furnished house, with carriage-house, stable and ten acres of land, lawn and garden. Inquire of JONATHAN EDWARDS, No. 20 Exchange-place, from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AND FURNITURE for sale; at a bargain, a large house with stable attached, in 5th-av., below 11th-st., with two years lease; can be purchased at a low figure by immediate application. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—NEAR NEWBURGH a very desirable country residence, with a large commodious house, handsomely furnished, with extensive outbuildings, variety of choice fruits, &c., with 2 acres of land. Rent $2,500 a year, or the place will be sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, FIVE MINUTES from depot, a first-class house; rent $400; also a large house, suitable for boarders, with stable and garden; rent $500. Apply to H. PRICE, No. 92 Murray-st., or W. E. HASKINS, at store B. F. Hosier, White Plains.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a large double house with eight or ten acres, formerly the Judge Read Mansion; rent moderate. Inquire of ALANSON RAYMOND, Bedford, or of A. R. HAIGHT, *Scientific American* office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor handsomely furnished to gentlemen; there are four rooms which will be let either together or separately without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SOME BEAUTIFUL places on Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, Bloomingdale Road, Piermont and Long Island, Orange, Bloomfield and Madison, N. J., and Stamford, Conn. W. A. COLLINS & CO., No. 38 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE four-story house to let in Great Jones-st., near Broadway, having all modern improvements and in first-class order, at a moderate rent to a first-class tenant. Apply to GEORGE R. NASH, No. 302 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY—A fine large rear basement office suitable for an insurance agency or company; also offices on the fourth floor. Apply to FRANCIS SPEIR, No. 54 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE PARTLY FURNISHED at Dobbs Ferry, with stable, about two acres of ground in lawn and shrubs, fruit and other trees; only five minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing. Apply to GEORGE TAYLOR, Dobbs Ferry.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE elegant brown-stone house, (25x55x100) on a handsome park, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, No. 267 York-st., Jersey City; within twenty minutes of Wall-st.; price $16,500; terms easy; rent, $1,600.

A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT to a small family; nearly new, with all modern improvements, in an airy position, in the finest part of Brooklyn, E. D., from May 1 to Nov. 1. Address LINCOLN PLACE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house No. 354 West 32d-st.; location first-rate; is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; rent $2,200 per annum. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—7 LOTS AND large house, No. 30 1st-av. Also 4 lots 9th-av. and 56th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STATEN ISLAND—HANDSOME PLACES AT New-Brighton in best situations, near landing; one with garden and stable; $2,000 yearly. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, NOS. 94 and 96 East 25th-st., suitable for coal, wood, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house No. 65 Amity-st., for two years. Rent $1,700. For permit, apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, A neat two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, with kitchen attached; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 131 Waverley-place, has gas and water throughout, and gas fixtures; to be seen from 2 to 3 P. M. by permit. T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A LARGE commodious and thoroughly furnished boarding-house on the Hudson, 150 rooms. Inquire of G. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE to let; furniture for sale, all new last May; situated near Madison-square and 4th-av. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A TWO-STORY HOUSE, ten rooms and barn, one-half mile from the river; $400. Apply to J. W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A SUBSTANTIAL STORE IN THE centre of the cloth trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 46 6TH-ST., all modern improvements, to a small family. Apply from 10 to 4, as above.

WHITESTONE.—THREE COUNTRY RESIDENCES to let on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE, 25X75. MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. G. COFFEY, corner 49th-st. and 4th-av., on premises.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 2 LIBERTY-st. G. S. MAXWELL, No. 151 Broadway, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.

TO RENT—THE OFFICE NOW OCCUPIED BY the North America Life Insurance Company, No. 63 William-st., corner Cedar.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL COSY HOUSE WANTED IN a genteel location in this City; rent not to exceed $800. Desirable tenant secured by addressing S. M. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office. A commission paid to agents.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A CLERGYMAN and family of two adults, in the neighborhood of West 50th-st., four or five rooms, with use of parlor and conveniences for housekeeping; if partial board could be furnished with less room it would be preferred; terms must be moderate. Address with particulars, D. E. L., Station G.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH ABOUT MAY 1 apartments, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of a parlor, three bedrooms and a kitchen, or a room which could be arranged for culinary purposes; if without a kitchen, in a house where a private table could be furnished; location must be first-class; for suitable accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, with full particulars, T., Box 1,333 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR the Summer by a private family, situated within 50 miles of the City; the house must be quite large and well furnished; pleasant grounds, garden and a good stable required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., C. P. S., Box No. 3,547 Post-office.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country wanted by a responsible party, suitable for Summer and Winter residence, and of easy access to New-York; fruit, shade trees and good stabling desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., JAMES OTIS, Box No. 4,762 New-York Post-office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ITALIAN OPERA. ERNANI, with the following cast: Senora Carmen Poch, Mazzoleni, Marra, Antonucci. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, THE CROWN OF DIAMONDS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PAUL PRY and THE SECRET. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Holland, B. T. Ringgold, Williamson and G. Brown; Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sedley Brown and Miss M. Scott.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JEANIE DEANS. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Mark Smith, H. Bland, Wm. Gomersal; Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. H. Bland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mrs. Yeamans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD. Characters by Mrs. F. M. Bates, Messrs. Robson, Becks, Fenno, Wall, Smith, Jr., Fyffe, Pemberton, Campbell; Misses Thorne, Steele; Mesdames Smith, Wall, Burroughs, Monell, King, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
FANCHON THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUSSELLS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, THE CHILD WONDER.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy (every evening), Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes. THE BLACK CROOK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and NORMA.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Constant Mayer's Painting, THE CONVALESCENT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph, and to March 20 by steamship at this port.

Demonstrations favorable to French annexation have occurred in the streets of Luxembourg.

The Prince of Servia has left Belgrade on a visit to Constantinople.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, the bill appropriating $5,000 for the support of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, was passed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how much money was paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Government during the war—what rates were charged, whether they were higher than were paid to other companies, if so, why? Mr. Johnson moved an amendment, to include the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Roads. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the rule adopted in Executive Session, requiring all nominations made by the President and not acted upon by the Senate to be returned to the President, was suspended, so that nominations now before the Senate will be continued. A resolution appointing a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to accompany the remains of Senator Riddle, of Maryland, to his home, was adopted. A bill extending to the State of Nebraska the privileges of the act granting land for Agricultural Colleges was passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session. At 12 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the President declared the Senate adjourned until the first Wednesday in July.

In the House Mr. Thomas presented a memorial from the Mayor and members of the City Councils of Baltimore, asking Congress to assist the people of Maryland to form a State Government republican in form and in unison with the spirit of the age. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Benton asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of this House to Major-Gen. Sheridan for the removal of the Louisiana officials; but as Mr. Wood objected the resolution was not received. The rules having been suspended, the Senate bill appropriating $20,000 to grade the public grounds in Washington was debated and passed. It provides for the extension of the Capitol grounds both on the north and south. The Senate bill, appropriating $5,000 for the support of the Soldier's and Sailor's Orphan Home, was passed. The speaker announced that all the Committees appointed were authorized to sit after the adjournment. The Speaker announced three select Committees, and then, as the clock struck twelve, declared the session adjourned until the first Wednesday in July, and wished the members pleasant journeys home and a happy reunion with their families. Applause on the floor and in the galleries greeted the Speaker's farewell remarks.

GENERAL NEWS.

Six or eight men, with their faces blackened, attacked the watchman at the office of the Paymaster of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railway, at Jeffersonville, Ind., early on Friday morning, and after throwing him down, tied and gagged him. Two of the men then stood watch over him, while the rest entered the office, blew open the safe, and took between $19,000 and $20,000. Most of the money was done up in brown envelopes, ready for delivery to the employes of the road, whose names were on the envelopes. A reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the money is offered, or $2,500 for the money and the same for the thieves.

Lawrence Hart, who murdered a little child, four years of age, near Warsaw, Ind., on the 24th of February last, was arrested at the residence of his sister in Independence, O., on Friday. The boy had been taken by him from the poor-house, but in three weeks disappeared. Hart told its mother, who inquired for it, that it had been given away to a man residing in Ohio, but she being dissatisfied caused a search to be made, which resulted in finding its body, shockingly mangled, in an old well. The testimony before the coroner shows that the tortures to which it was subjected during the short time it was in Hart's power were brutal and cruel in the extreme.

A man giving his name as G. B. Benson, and stating that he formerly resided in this City, has been arrested at Laporte, Ind., and taken to Chicago, on the charge of having forged notes to the amount of $20,000.

A social reunion of the graduates of Yale College residing in Chicago was held at the residence of [illegible], Esq., on Thursday evening, many of the prominent professional and business men of the city being present.

Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, has issued a brief but comprehensive proclamation appointing Friday, April 19, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer in that State.

The Lindell House, in St. Louis, an immense and costly structure, was totally destroyed by fire early on Saturday evening.

LOCAL NEWS.

An inquest was held Saturday by Coroner Wildey over the remains of a stillborn child, whose premature death was caused by malpractice on the part of Dr. William F. J. Thiers. The verdict of the jury held the accused responsible, and he was held for trial. The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Mary E. Noble, the result being that Dr. Thiers was held on a charge of abortion, and Amelia Armstrong as accessory before the fact.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Secretary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, D. C., preached last evening in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Subject: "The Christian Civilization of Africa, or the Mission of Colored People in the United States." The sermon was closed with an eloquent appeal for contributions to the Society, to be sent to No. 22 Bible House.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the young man named Fitzpatrick, who was killed in Williamsburgh on the night of the 18th instant, has come to an end, the jury returning a verdict charging the guilty deed on Ephraim, who was arrested charged with the crime. The evidence of his companion, John Leinz, went heavily against him.

A well-known desperado and burglar named Henry Monzani *alias* White, attempted to shoot Officer Scott, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, in Williamsburgh, while patrolling his post yesterday morning. The officer gave his assailant chase, and shot him dead. A number of burglars' tools were found on the person of deceased.

William Hart, President of the Brooklyn Academy of Design, delivered an interesting lecture Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Institute, upon the "Field and the Easel." The lecture was illustrated by sketches and was listened to with much interest by a very large audience.

Detectives Frost, Videto, Denton and William H. Falk, of the Brooklyn Police Force, have been arraigned before the Court of Sessions on the charge of compounding a felony by dividing a reward offered for the recovery of stolen property with the thieves themselves.

During the month of March thirty-one writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were obtained to bring prisoners before the courts. Of these twenty-seven were made returnable before the City Judge, two before the Supreme Court, and two before the Court of Common Pleas.

Philip Henrich, recently arrested at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on a charge of having defrauded the Rhenish Railroad of Cologne, in Prussia, was brought before United States Commissioner White on Saturday, and the examination set down for to-morrow.

There were forty-six complaints before the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday, fifteen of which were sustained on trial, and the defendants convicted.

Another supposed abortion case has occurred in Brooklyn. The victim is a young woman named Agnes Nason. An investigation is being made by Coroner Lynch.

Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday for the first time since its destruction by fire.

A very moderate business was reported in most kinds of produce and merchandise on Saturday, at irregular prices. The freight engagements were limited, with 433 vessels of all classes in port.

Adjournment of Congress.

The adjournment of Congress is a relief for which the country, and especially its business interests, ought to be profoundly grateful. The assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March could not but operate as a source of wide-spread anxiety. Urgent necessity was pleaded as a justification of the step, and the opening sounds were well calculated to convey an anticipation of startling measures. Almost every question which the previous Congress was supposed to have disposed of, at least for a time, was threatened with disturbance. The tariff, the currency, the Bankrupt Bill, the internal revenue system, all the phases of the reconstruction question—were menaced with unsettlement. On each of these subjects plans were broached, changes suggested, fresh causes of irritation and difficulty propounded. A busy and protracted session seemed imminent. Commerce and industry were to a great degree paralyzed. Forebodings of evil unnerved importers and traders, and imparted a disastrous dullness to every money-centre. The South was harassed by fears of new conditions, and the possible addition to the stringency of the law now in force. All these considerations were made worse by an ever-recurring talk about impeachment, and the demand for the continuance of the session as a check upon the President, and a preparation for emergencies that were declared to be probable.

And now, happily, for a season, these perils are past. There has been no tinkering of the tariff or the currency. Special interests, grasping at exceptional profit, have not succeeded in reopening internal taxation. The beneficent results of the Bankrupt Law will come into play, despite the lobbying of its merciless opponents. The reconstruction question has been handled only to be perfected; the Supplemental Bill in effect completing the practical features of the previous law, without changing its conditions or adding to its embarrassments. And though the impeachment project has not been formally abandoned—though the form of an inquiry is still to be kept up—sufficient has transpired to prove that practically it will amount to nothing. Therefore, we repeat, the country has good reason to be satisfied with its deliverance from impending dangers. It may have no solid ground of exultation. It may perchance feel that the disturbing element still lives, and may renew its manifestations in December, if not in July. But, at any rate, the immediate trouble is ended, and every branch of business may be expected to be benefited by the circumstance. A certain confidence and freedom may be felt for the first time in months, and this of itself is no inconsiderable advantage.

There are, however, more enduring reasons for rejoicing at the occurrences of the brief session and the events which have marked its progress. The absence of fresh vexation and difficulty is attributable, not to the forbearance of those who at one time seemed likely to create both, but to the controlling influence of more moderate counsels. The extremists were ready for everything. They were eager to push forward impeachment at all hazards. They were prepared to keep Congress together in expectancy of revelations or excuses that might be used for their violent purposes. They were not unwilling to treat reconstruction as still an open question, and to embody their ultraism in all manner of tests and oaths and penalties. To accomplish these ends they were ready to unite with anybody and everybody who desired interference with other questions, considered settled. Nothing is owing to the forbearance, the wisdom, the magnanimity of the extreme section of the party in power. They were a minority—that is all. They were overborne by the good sense and the comparative moderation of the majority of Republicans, who refused to remain in session with nothing practical to be done, discouraged propositions pointing to greater harshness toward the South, and showed no favor to the Butler plan for removing the President, with or without cause.

It is in this aspect that the adjournment on Saturday forms just cause of gratulation. For in that fact we have proof that Butler and Stevens are not the leaders of the House; that their spirit is not its spirit, and that their schemes of vengeance and revolution do not command its approval. The evidence may be negative, and so certainly are the advantages. But as against positive violence and wrong, the mere refusal to facilitate either is something that should not be underestimated in times like these.

The State Conventions.

The promptitude with which State Conventions have been called by both the Republican and Democratic Parties for the nomination of delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, is proof of a lively interest in the composition and character of that body. The Republican Nominating Convention meets at Syracuse on the 10th inst., and the Democratic at Albany on the same date. This gives less time than is desirable for the selection of candidates; but as the bill appoints the 23d of April for the election, there was no time to be lost.

We consider the terms of the bill fair and promising; and we join with the representatives of both political parties in commending that feature which, in providing for the election of thirty-two delegates at large, secures an equal apportionment for the Republican with the Democratic Party. There is every reason to believe that this provision will secure for the Convention the services of the very ablest jurists and logists in the State, of both parties.

Probably less argument and advice is needed to secure this than to effect a similar purpose in any other party nominations. While it is not desirable that the Constitutional Convention should be political, in the party sense of the word, yet both parties feel the desirability of securing a fair representation for the governmental ideas which they respectively uphold; and consequently apprehend the necessity of putting forward their ablest men for this purpose.

There will be questions of vital importance to the permanent interests of the State before the Convention. And the people can have no deeper interest than that they be frankly discussed and wisely decided.

The Treaty with Russia—Acquisition of Territory on the Pacific.

Secretary Seward, it seems, has not been so utterly overwhelmed by the deluge of calumny and denunciation, as to forget entirely the interests and welfare of the country, as involved in our foreign relations. While the mighty energies of Congress have been absorbed in the great work of "starving out" a foreign Minister whom they can get out in no other way, and in keeping out of petty offices at home men whom President Johnson may select for such service, Mr. Seward has been providing for the power, growth and security of the nation. While narrow-minded political bigots have been exhausting all their resources in branding him as a traitor to his party, he has been quietly pursuing great objects of permanent and paramount interest to his country.

One of these objects is the purchase of the bay and peninsula of Samana, in the Island of St. Domingo. His personal visit to that region suggested the importance of the acquisition,—not only to our interests but to the protection and security of the negro race in their efforts to maintain separate and independent Governments of their own. Hitherto they have been at the mercy of foreign Powers whenever they chose to intervene, and have always been a prey to internal dissensions and revolutions. With a strong naval depot on the most eastern of the West India Islands, and with sovereign jurisdiction over territory enough to provide a foothold for our power, we could easily put an end to the dangers and disturbances which menace our peace and check the prosperity and production of that large and fertile group of islands. Cuba would cease to be the "key of the Gulf," and would easily and naturally fall, in the course of events, into our hands.

The mission of Mr. F. W. Seward last Winter to the Haytien Government, which was to negotiate this purchase, proved only a partial success. There was no authority there stable enough to negotiate a treaty which should alienate any part of the soil, nor was there any building secure enough for the deposit of the purchase money. But a foundation was laid for arrangements which may accomplish the object hereafter. The object sought is conceded by some of the most violent of Mr. Seward's political enemies to be one of the most important ever proposed for public action.

It now appears that on the opposite quarter of the globe Mr. Seward has been at the same time engaged in the prosecution of a project of equal magnitude and importance. He has secured from the Russian Emperor the cession to the United States of the whole of that great tract marked on the map as the Russian possessions in America. In territorial extent, the surface thus acquired is nearly 500,000 square miles, though it is of little value, as its commerce is wholly composed of furs, which are its sole productions, and are exported mainly to Canton. The population is about 60,000; the trade is steadily decreasing, as the seal and otter disappear. The islands along the coast are numerous, have greater capacity of culture than the mainland, and are the only parts of the country occupied by Russians. They run down the coast for half the extent of British North America—leaving to Great Britain less than 500 miles of coast. The transfer to the United States, of course, does not deprive Great Britain of a single port or mile of coast she now possesses.

By this accession the United States control the entire Pacific Coast for *forty degrees* of latitude, except the five degrees still held by Great Britain. Our coast line on the western side of the Continent is nearly *twice* that we hold on the eastern. The main importance of this acquisition grows out of its bearing upon our future trade with Japan, China and the other countries of Eastern Asia. The time must come, and that ere long, when this country will control and carry on the great body of that enormous traffic, which has never yet failed to enrich the nations which enjoy it. Many now living will see the day when the Pacific Coast will be as thickly studded with ports and cities as the Atlantic is now, and when the Pacific Ocean will be covered with commercial fleets, exchanging between the Asiatic and American Continents the productions of each. And it seems inevitable that all that commerce should be American.

The country cannot fail to appreciate at its full magnitude the importance of this accession. Until the Senate has acted upon the treaty we cannot, of course, know its details. Reluctant as that body may be to accept even so great a boon as this from the hands of the President and Mr. Seward, its sense of public duty will constrain its ratification.

The Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut takes place today. The contest for Governor is, the same as it was a year ago, between Gen. Hawley, who was successful then by a small majority, and Jas. E. English, who was his Democratic opponent. Last year President Johnson assumed an equivocal position, not openly favoring either party, but claimed by men belonging to both. This year he supports the Democratic side. Senator Doolittle, Gen. Blair, Senator Dixon and others possessing his confidence, are open and active against the Republican ticket.

The result is by no means free from doubt. The Republicans claim the State with confidence, but so, for that matter, do the Democrats—both partly with sincerity but mainly for effect. The President has not a large body of supporters in the State, but it can scarcely be doubted that there are some Republicans who do not sympathize with Congress in its war upon him, and who look with anxiety and apprehension upon the extreme sentiments and violent measures of those who seem thus far to have control of the Republican Party.

Mr. Sumner's attempt in the Senate to dictate universal suffrage to *all the States*—loyal and rebel alike—and his declaration that Congress has the absolute right to control this question in Connecticut, will be used by the Democrats, and probably not without some effect, against the Republican Party. The language of the Constitution is very explicit upon this point, and leaves no room for doubt. Hitherto, moreover, the Radicals have limited their claim for Congress of authority over the suffrage, to States which had "forfeited" their Constitutional rights. Mr. Sumner now avows, what was charged upon them but repelled, a purpose to assert this authority over all the States. He desires to overrule and override the decisions of Connecticut, Ohio, New-York, and other States against unqualified negro suffrage. This cannot, however, be fairly charged upon the Republican Party, as any part of its platform—though it is by no means impossible that it may become so hereafter.

Two and perhaps three of the Congressional Districts, represented in the last Congress by Republicans, are in some peril now. The canvass in all of them has been active, zealous and laborious: each party has done its best, and both must accept the result as a fair expression of the public will.

We trust the Republican ticket may succeed. A Democratic victory just now would not only be claimed by that party as indicating a far greater reaction than has yet taken place in the public mind, but would have a damaging effect on reconstruction in the Southern States. Everything indicates a disposition on the part of the South to make the best of a bad business, and, by frankly accepting the terms offered by Congress, hasten and consummate the restoration of the Union. A Democratic victory in Connecticut, no matter how small the majority, might mislead them into a change of purpose. If it should have that effect, it would be a national calamity.

The Eight-Hours-a-Day Law.

We wish that Congress, before finally adjourning, had passed a brief and comprehensive bill to secure fewer hours of labor and a higher rate of wages for American workingmen, while at the same time it secured larger profits for capital and diminished taxation for the country. Nothing would be easier than this; and when we consider the amount of trouble it would save on all hands, it must be considered a marvel that it was not done.

He who regards it as a thing entirely impossible to bring about such results, must have overlooked many things which Congress has lately done, or which Congress *thinks* it has done. He must have overlooked some of the most beautiful propositions in regard to financial policy, political economy, and the regulation of industry and business. He must have failed to read some of the finest, and noblest, and most eloquent and thrilling speeches of the greatest members. He must have ignored the struggles of some of our heaviest public benefactors. He must have let things in general go unheeded, and given himself up to minding his own business.

If the scheme we have proposed was a failure in one way, it would certainly prove a success in another. If it failed to secure the objects sought, it would not fail to secure the reëlection of the members who urged it. The workingmen would vote for them, the capitalists and employers would vote for them, the classes who groan under heavy taxation would vote for them, and the people in gross and in detail would vote for them, without regard to consequences. What more could they desire? All that Congressmen deem necessary to get the votes of any class of men is to affect special zeal for their special interests. They declare their readiness to vote all the money called for, whatever the amount, to the soldiers,—and they expect thereby to get the soldiers' vote. They declare their "sympathy" with the Fenians, and hope thus to get the Irish vote. They declare that eight hours shall be a day's work,—and they expect thus to get the votes of all day-workers. It would be just as easy to *vote* higher profits to capital, lower taxes for the people, and a better time generally for everybody:—why should not such action get everybody's vote?

If eight hours is made a legal day's work, the first result will be that the pay for a day's work will be lessened accordingly. Nothing but the sheerest folly can expect anything else. If any man expects to get the same pay for eight hours' labor that he would get for ten, he will most certainly be disappointed. He must first change all the laws of traffic,—all the laws that fix prices and regulate the exchange of commodities; and these are not laws of Congress, or of the Legislature.

Suppose Congress should declare that every pound of meat should contain twenty ounces; that every barrel of flour should hold five hundred pounds; that every ton of coal should weigh twenty-five hundred weight; would the same money buy any *more* meat, or flour or coal than it does now? Yet the case is precisely the same with the price of a day's labor. Illinois has an eight-hour law. Employers now hire labor *by the hour*, and not by the day. That will inevitably be the case wherever a similar law is passed. Laborers may "strike" and refuse to work; but so they may, and do, now, against low wages or long time; but it makes no difference. They work now for the market rate of wages, not because they like it, but because they *must*, or starve; and they will do the same thing then.

It is curious to see how much time and labor is wasted in efforts to do what can't be done—to change *things* by changing their *names*. Politicians are constantly trying this, not because they expect to do it, but because they hope to make people *believe* they will. And it is also curious, and a little melancholy, to see how often they succeed.

Washington Reporters.

Washington correspondents, in telegraphing the fact that the President has negotiated with Russia the purchase of her North American possessions, accompany it with the declaration that "the representatives of Great Britain are greatly *chagrined* at this result." By what process they arrive so promptly at a knowledge of the mental state and internal agitation of the British legation, they do not inform us. But as the information comes by telegraph, it will pass current, and be received as beyond doubt.

The ways of Washington reporters are, indeed, mysterious and past finding out. They report oftentimes the most extraordinary bits of news. They state what the President thinks,—what members of the Cabinet believe,—what members of Congress suspect, and what everybody intends,—just as confidently as what has been actually *done* by any or all of them. If anything happens out of the usual course, they have a complicated and far-reaching plot by which it is to be explained.

Our readers may remember John Wentworth's resolution, last session, ordering an inquiry into the truth of the allegation that certain members of Congress had been conspiring with the President to accomplish the return of the rebels to power. The terms of the bargain were given in detail and with minuteness. Wentworth was made Chairman of the Committee, and in his report detailed the manner in which certain enterprising reporters had arrived at a knowledge of these important secret machinations. They had seen one or two men, supposed to be in the President's confidence, on the floor talking with certain members; they had heard that these members had had a consultation afterward; and all the rest they had *inferred* as probable, and had therefore asserted as *fact!* Wentworth made himself very ridiculous in the whole affair, but that was too common an occurrence to excite special attention, and so the matter dropped.

But we find in the special dispatches of one of our City cotemporaries a delicious example of the manner in which news is procured at the capital and sent off by telegraph for the edification and astonishment of the world at large. The following is one of his "special" telegrams:

> "Col. Moore, Secretary of the President, besieged the Senate to-day with a ponderous bundle of messages *supposed to be* big with the fate of aspiring candidates for office. Having discharged his official mission to the Senate the Colonel indulged in a *tête-a-tête* with Simon Cameron on the subject, *it was surmised*, of certain appointments the worthy Senator had succeeded in effecting. Simon *looked pleased*, and that was the origin of the *surmise*, showing from what trifles great things flow. The upper House was quite full of privileged visitors, among whom were Banks, Hooper and Bingham. A feature of note connected with these Executive messages was the delivery of *two open sheets of paper* to Gen. Clarke, the Executive Clerk of the Senate, which were eagerly sought for by the Senators near the door, and *it is supposed* that these sheets contained a complete list of names and offices to which appointed, *as the Senators eagerly and carefully perused them. They were supposed* to be transcripts from the appointment book of the White House.
>
> An unusual number of conferences were indulged in during the session to-day by Senators in pairs, when of the same political complexion and of the same State, as between Morgan and Conkling, Frelinghuysen and Cattell, Cattell and Cameron, and Conness and Cole, and some other pairs. But *no conference* was observed to take place between the two of different politics. Cameron and Buckalew, for instance, were *not* seen in conference, nor Doolittle and Howe, nor Dixon and Ferry. These conferences *are supposed to have been* in relation to nominations made to the Senate from the several States, as the rule *appeared* to be adopted that the wish of the two Senators from any one State shall control the action of the Senate on all the appointments in that State."

The extent to which certain things are "supposed" or "surmised," and the peculiar circumstances on which these suppositions and conjectures are based, cannot fail to instruct and amuse the reader. And this is the character of a very large portion of the news the country gets from Washington.

The time *may* come when correspondents will be content with reporting what actually *happens*, without eking out their news by such brilliant efforts of imagination as now adorn their dispatches. It will be a fortunate event for the public when it does arrive.

City Railroads Again—Explanatory Note from Senator Andrews.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of Friday last I am referred to so specifically as responsible for the defeat of the Three-tier Railroad Bill in the Senate, upon grounds which you consider untenable, that I think proper to notice it. You say "he does not seem to have objected to its details, nor to the route, to the mode of construction or of travel proposed, nor to any of its minor incidents." Now, I beg to say that I did and do object to many, if not all, of these. It is not, however, worth my time or your space to discuss them at present.

The question came up in the Senate upon agreeing to an adverse report of a Committee upon the bill. I stated, in brief, that I thought the Committee had come to a wise conclusion, but that as I had opposed the project in the report of the Railroad Commission which sat last Fall, I should vote to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole, for a full discussion; and that I was prompted to this course by a desire to demonstrate that I had no such pride of opinion in my own convictions as would induce me to obstruct discussion upon the merits of the bill. I further stated that if it should be so referred, it ought to be made a special order for the evening of that day. And upon this point I said that the pendency of this bill operated as a blight upon transactions in real estate, at this busy season, upon and near the proposed line; and in this connection used substantially the words you attribute to me, that "no man knows when he has a house to sell, as long as this question is *left undecided*." I may here further say that while I am willing to assume the responsibility you impute to me, no possible effort of mine could have produced any other result.

You further say that "We have a right, therefore, to call on Mr. Andrews, who has defeated this project, to give us some other." A year ago City railroad matters were in very much of a muddle, and at the suggestion of Hon. S. B. Ruggles I offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to recommend the best plans and routes. I knew that the labor would be arduous and thankless, and asked not to be put upon the Commission, but was placed at its head. This body patiently investigated the whole matter, and arrived at conclusions absolutely favoring one plan—the underground; and, with some qualifications, another—the street elevated. The Times, however, gave little heed to these recommendations, but set out in favor of the Three-tier Road, thereby distracting public sentiment, and thus has its full share of responsibility for the entanglement which in its judgment exists. Thus I did what I could to give New-York what she needs. In the Senate I have aided in the passage of two bills, carefully guarded, I believe, to give effect to these two projects. I think I have thus done my duty, and my whole duty, in this matter. I cannot "give" you anything better, because I do not know of anything else so good.

The elevated road can be rapidly constructed, and if successful, as I hope and believe it will be, will give immediate relief, particularly if extended upon both sides of the City. The underground I look to for permanent relief, and as adapted both to the present and prospective wants of the City.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

We were misled, in our comments, by an inadequate report of Mr. Andrews' remarks. He did not, as we inferred he did from the reports, object to the principle of taking private property for public uses; nor was it in reference to that principle, but to the delay in deciding for or against the road, that he said "no man knew whether he had a house to sell or not." Thus understood, his remark was perfectly just and proper.

Senator Andrews suggests two modes for meeting the demand, which he recognizes as imperative, for speedy transit from one end of the City to the other: the Underground Railroad and the Elevated Railroad. He is entirely mistaken, however, in saying that "the Times gave little heed to the recommendations" of the Commission of which he was Chairman. It supported them warmly and zealously; and instead of "leading off" in support of the Three-tier project, it said nothing whatever in support of it until the war of the rival projects for an underground seemed likely to end in the defeat of both. We are free to say, moreover, that the Three-tier Road seems to us to have some points of very decided superiority over any underground project that has yet been submitted.

The Senate, however, has passed a bill for the latter, and the responsibility of the measure now devolves on the Assembly. Mr. Andrews has certainly done his whole duty in the matter, and has fully shown his interest in providing for this great and growing necessity of the City. We hope the Assembly will concur in the Senate's action.

The Commercial Centre of the City—The New Post-office.

The preëminent advantages of the site selected for the new Post-office are so obvious, that, but for the opposition of a Common Council clique, it would be a superfluous task to dwell on the subject until the projected structure itself comes under review. The City Hall Park is more nearly the business centre of the City than it was twenty or even ten years ago. The converging lines of intra-mural and extra-mural travel give the best assurance that its position for general convenience, accessibility, and commercial resort must remain what it is until the calculations of business men and business concerns on the island are turned upside down. Nearly every City railroad line of any account aims to have its main terminus at, and around the Park. The Third-avenue, the Fourth-avenue, the East Broadway, the Bleecker-street, the Broadway, the Greenwich and Seventh-avenue, the Eighth, and Ninth, and Hudson River Railroad City lines turn their constant stream of passengers into the Precincts of the Park. The Grand-street, Canal-street, and other Cross Town roads are mainly feeders to the lines named, and the Second-Avenue, profiting by the experience of its competitors, has wisely secured for itself a southern outlet and a great terminal centre by securing the right to run its cars along Chambers-street to the east side of Broadway. The Belt Road, skirting both rivers, receives and lands the bulk of its through passenger freight at points parallel and adjacent to the Park. The two principal Markets of the City are almost on a line with the projected Post-office building.

Turning to the suburban and other steamboat lines of a quasi-suburban class, and to the main ferry-boat lines, there is the same attraction to the commercial centre. Harlem, Astoria, Westchester, Flushing, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, Glen Cove, Staten Island, South Amboy, Irvington, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and scores of other semi-suburban water-lines, deposit their hourly loads of human freight at points on either river, more convenient to the City Hall Park than any other point of business attraction that could be named. And the conditions under which these lines of extra-mural travel have been established are not, so far as the wisest forecast can reach, likely to be changed for generations to come.

The argument might be extended indefinitely by looking at the currents of business within the City. But this ought to be unnecessary. No public good is, or possibly can be served by leaving the question of a Post-office site open even for an hour. Various private speculations may be thwarted or imperiled, by creating even a mere suspicion in the public mind as to the legality and permanence of the decision at which the Post-office Commissioners with great good judgment arrived. But public sentiment is, we trust, sufficiently well-informed on the merits of the question to make an interested opposition of little account.

MINOR TOPICS.

We certainly do not pretend to set forth the scorn which must have been felt by every self-respecting American citizen on reading of the investigation just made by a Committee of Congress into the *private banking account* of President Johnson. A meaner or more pitiful insult it would be impossible to conceive, or one more fit to come in at the end of the paltry assaults which have been made by Congress upon the Executive. To be impeached for "*high* crimes and misdemeanors" may not be the most agreeable thing in the world, but it is honorable compared with being compelled to submit to such inquisitions as this. We suppose the Judiciary Committee will give to the country the result of their researches into Mr. Johnson's bank account, and furnish us the date and amount of deposits, with the number and magnitude of the drafts. It would be as well, after carrying matters thus far, to prosecute the investigation still further, and ascertain how the President came by each hundred dollars put to his credit—how much he saved of his salary, how much accrued from his property, how much he made by investments, and so forth. It would be better the work should be done thoroughly if done at all. But still we do not believe that the American people, whatever they may think of the President's policy, will regard with patience such petty exhibitions of partisan malice.

Letters from Paris say that the city is flooded with Commissioners to the Exhibition from the United States. They come not by scores, but by hundreds,—the most of them, of course, bearing Commissions issued by the Governors of the several States. All such Commissions are absolutely good for nothing, as the French authorities have given notice that no representatives will be recognized except those coming from the National Government. But politicians who go abroad think they must go in some official capacity, and the Governors whom they have helped elect, deem it prudent to humor them. Congress, at the outset, authorized thirty Commissioners—three times as many as were needed—but in no other way could the claims of "sections" be satisfied. Ten of these were to be experts; but it was found, after the appointments had been made, that there were not half that number among them all, fitted to report upon the various branches of the Exhibition. Ten more were therefore authorized, and it was expected that these would be scientific, learned and accomplished men in some of the departments to be reported on. Paran Stevens, Esq., was selected for this State; who the rest are we have not learned.

Certainly, this is a progressive age, and revolutions never go backward. What we have done thus far in the way of changing, or overriding, or developing our Constitution, (or its "construction," as our correspondent, the "Veteran Observer," prefers to call it,) is only a beginning. Mr. Sumner has taken another step in advance by declaring the authority of Congress over the whole subject of suffrage in all the States, loyal and disloyal, Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western alike. The Boston *Commonwealth* proposes the abolition of the Presidential office, which it finds to be of no use whatever—Congress performing all its useful functions without the slightest inconvenience. And another "progressive" friend of liberty suggests that the Presidency, the Supreme Court and the Senate be *all* abolished,—as they are mere remnants of oligarchy and not in harmony with our institutions. We venture to suggest that Congress be abolished—except Mr. Sumner and Gen. Butler; *then* we shall have a republican form of government and can guarantee it to every State and, if necessary, *force* it upon them—as required by the Constitution. Why not?

We are gradually getting at the truth as to the conduct of foreign nations during our war. The Duke de Persigny lately, in the French Chambers, reproached England with having tried to break up the American Union during our war; whereupon the London *Times* acknowledges that England *did* decline the invitation of the French Emperor, to *join him* in recognizing the Southern Confederacy. These mutual criminations may both be perfectly just. We have no doubt that the ruling powers in both nations really desired our disruption. But it is rather interesting, now that all is over, to see each accusing the other of it as a *crime*. In a similar spirit the London *Saturday Review* is claiming for England the credit of having made a very beneficial change in the international laws of neutrality, by having insisted on *preventing* the departure from her ports of war vessels intended to prey upon the commerce of a belligerent, even though they were not armed! "Nothing succeeds but success."

We have always given our City Railroads the palm for bad management in the disposal and treatment of passengers. We did not suppose that instances could be found where passengers were crammed into cars, compelled to stand up and made so thoroughly uncomfortable as they are with us. We were mistaken. Our railroad managers are behind those in India. A newspaper, writing about the Calcutta and Delhi line, says that during last year seven or eight *corpses* were taken from the cars—victims of over-crowding. Men and women, it says, are so crushed and crammed into the third-class carriages as to be forced to remain standing for the whole length of a journey, reaching sometimes 400 or 500 miles, in the hottest season of the year. We confess, with proper national pride and exultation, that our managers have not reached that point *yet*. But we are a progressive people. Wait a year or two and then see!

A Massachusetts paper says that the case of trichinosis reported in Springfield is having a marked effect on the sale of pork in that city. No wonder; nothing more likely. When we are told that half a dozen persons are killed by insects in a ham they have eaten, and that similar insects inhabit pork in all its forms, nothing is more natural than that the *sale* of pork should be somewhat affected thereby. We should like to know how large a proportion of these dreadful stories are got up for the purpose of affecting the pork market. A few years ago a similar panic was got up about oysters, which were represented as killing off people who ate them, right and left; and the oyster market was affected accordingly. *Bad* pork is unquestionably unwholesome—and hams may undoubtedly become fatally poisonous. But we put not a particle of faith in the sweeping stories told about the deadly character of pork in general.

A correspondent writes to protest against the idea that a wooden pavement is good for horses. On the contrary, he says, it is the worst in the world. Macadamized roads are in all respects the best, but are out of the question for cities, on account of the constant and heavy travel upon them. In many of the streets of Paris, however, they are used constantly and are easily kept in repair. Stone pavements, he thinks, are the next best, because they allow a slight slide to the fore foot, which bears the weight of the horse, and thus prevent a sudden check and jar to the muscles and tendons. Hard ground for the hind legs, which furnish the propelling power, and ground that will "give" a little for the forelegs, are what is wanted. Springing of the knees, he says, will invariably result from the use of wooden pavements.

The Hudson River, from the Narrows upward, is assuming the appearance of a Polar Sea. Shad-poles tower above the water like the masts of a sunken fleet, and the Bay looks as if it were fenced off into water lots. Every season a number of minor accidents to shipping are occasioned by these poles, and once in a while the Harbor Police explore the fishing-grounds and pull up the principal obstructions. The shad-fishermen, however, are plucky and not discouraged by this occasional interference with their calling. They set their poles and drop their nets again in a night, and manage generally to secure a handsome profit before their fishing season ends. Only a few shad have so far been taken, but a few days will find the market well-stocked.

The appalling number of lives which have been lost at sea during the past three years—estimated at 1,300—mainly through the foundering or burning of coastwise steamers, is naturally leading to inquiry as to the best life-saving apparatus. On Monday, April 8, a Commission, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, will meet in this City to examine all inventions claiming to possess merits of this kind, including life-boats, rafts, steering-gear, steam-engines, safety-valves and water-guages. In the disasters which have occurred there is no doubt that hundreds of lives would have been preserved if there had been a proper regard paid, in the fitting out of vessels, to possible contingencies of misfortune.

CANADA.

Confederation Accomplished—The Lumber Business.

Ottowa, C. W., Saturday, March 30, 1867.

A message received by the Cable to-day from Provincial Secretary MacDougal, states: "The Intercolonial Guarantee Bill passed the Committee of the House of Commons by a large majority. The Confederation Bill also received royal assent.

Active preparations are being made to increase the tariff on lumber this season.

American millionaires on the Chaudiere River have commenced to construct piers for a boom opposite this city, intending to hold an immense number of saw-logs, which have been cut during the Winter on the Upper Ottawa.

Discount on American Invoices for the week, 25 per cent.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned yesterday with no unusual excitement or formality whatever. Legislation in the House was kept up until the Speaker's gavel came down for 12 o'clock, and stopped proceedings on a bill in its third reading. The Senate spent most of the morning in Executive Session, but were in open session from 11:45 until noon. The President came to his room in the Senate, as usual, and was engaged in the examination and approval of bills until the hour of adjournment. As to the probability of a session of Congress in July the very best judges concur in the belief that there will be none. The Judiciary Committee can control the matter, and as they stand now on the subject, a majority is known to be against preferring articles of impeachment based on any evidence yet adduced. New developments must be made to induce a report in favor of impeachment in July. A considerable number of members left for their homes last night and to-day, but most of them will remain several days in order to look after the appointments and confirmations. The Senate will probably be occupied in Executive Session a week or two.

THE TREASURY POLICY, AND PROSPECT AND CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

There is evidently at the present time not only a great misapprehension on the part of the public as to the condition of the national revenues, and as to the ability of the Treasury to provide for its obligations maturing during the coming Summer, but there is also an evident determination in certain quarters to place it in a light as unfavorable and alarming as possible. Witness the following quotation from the commercial circular of a New-York House, prepared expressly for European use, and sent out by the steamer of the 25th:

> "Under the influence of dullness in trade, suspension of manufacturing in many important branches, and the terrible impoverishment not only of the South, but of all parts of the Union, the income of the Government from all sources, except Customs duties, is declining largely, while the mistaken policy of *short time loans has involved the Treasury in a mass of maturing obligations that it may find extremely difficult to meet.* From this source we anticipate far more serious (though not immediate) disturbance to the gold market than is likely to arise from domestic complications of a political nature, and the fear of such disturbance is undoubtedly the main reason why many of our shrewdest merchants, and especially of our foreign bankers, have been strengthening themselves as much as possible by purchases of gold."

Now, so far from the Treasury being involved prospectively in difficulties, because of the extent of its maturing obligations, I learn from the highest authority that the prospect is precisely the reverse. The Customs revenues thus far approximate closely to the large receipts of last year; and although the internal revenue receipts are considerably less than last year, as was naturally expected and fully anticipated, as well from the reduction of taxation as from the depression of business, it is now positively certain that the fiscal year will close with a very gratifying balance of receipts over expenditures. And as regards the ability of the Treasury to meet its maturing liabilities during the next six months, one has but to consider the resources available to the Secretary, viz., fifty millions of three per cent. certificates, and the large accumulation of gold and currency, together with the fact that United States Five-twenties at present command a premium of five per cent. over Seven-thirties, to be satisfied upon this point. Neither is there any reason for undue fears with regard to the Secretary's policy in respect to contraction. Hitherto his policy has been of the most conservative character, as is evident from the fact that the whole amount of contraction for the months of January and February was actually fifty per cent. less than he was authorized by law to make; while it is not certain that any contraction whatever will be shown to have taken place during the current month in the next statement.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE.

The following circular has been issued to define the duties and powers of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1867.
>
> To correct misapprehensions which have arisen as to the position and authority of the "Special Commissioner of the Revenue," Customs and Internal Revenue officers are informed that the said Commissioner is by law invested with the powers and charged with the duties hereinafter specified, to be exercised and performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury:
>
> His duties are "to inquire into all the sources of national revenue, and the best methods of collecting the revenue; the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry; the mutual adjustment of the systems of taxation by customs and excise, with the view of insuring the requisite revenue with the least disturbance or inconvenience to the progress of industry and the development of the resources of the country; and to inquire from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, into the manner in which officers charged with the administration and collection of the revenues perform their duties; and from time to time to report, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to Congress, either in the form of a bill or otherwise, such modification of the rates of taxation or of the methods of collecting the revenues, and such other facts pertaining to the trade, industry, commerce, or taxation of the country, as he may find, by actual observation of the operation of the law, to be conducive to the public interest."
>
> To enable him properly to conduct his investigations, he is empowered "to examine the books, papers, and accounts of any officer of the revenue, to administer oaths, examine and summon witnesses, and take testimony," wherein every person swearing or affirming falsely is subject to the penalties and disabilities of perjury; and all officers of the government are by law "required to extend to him all reasonable facilities for the collection of the information pertinent to the duties of his office." (See sec. 66, act of July 13, 1866.)
>
> H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> To the Officers of Customs and Internal Revenue.

THE PARDON OF ALLEGED DESERTERS.

The charge made by Gen. BUTLER in the House of Representatives on Friday last, that the President had, in accordance with a suggestion made in a letter from a Democratic candidate in West Virginia, pardoned 193 deserters, for the purpose of enabling these deserters to vote the Democratic ticket, is about as wide of the mark aimed at as many others of the charges of corruption made against Mr. JOHNSON, and recently proved to be utterly untrue. The President never received a letter on the subject from the Democratic candidate named, nor do the papers on file in the Executive or War Departments indicate that the candidate had anything to do with the matter; and he certainly had not so far as is known in either of these Departments. The application, and the sole paper on which the Executive action was based, was the following letter of the late Surgeon of the Division in which the alleged deserters served:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1866.
>
> *To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*
>
> SIR: The soldiers whose names will be found on the accompanying list were nearly all marked absent without leave, in the year 1864, during that terrible campaign to Lynchburgh, under command of Major-Gen. HUNTER. In the cavalry those so marked had their horses killed, and were obliged, like the disabled infantry, to make their way back within our lines, or hide in the mountains until the command returned. If a soldier is absent at three roll-calls and the officers do not know where he is, he is marked a deserter. When that record is made a trial by Court-martial is necessary to remove the charge. This opportunity these men never had. They rejoined their respective commands and served nobly to the end of the war. When mustered out of the service they were unable to draw their pay due them. You will perceive there has been a selection made of the deserving men from each regiment. Too small number taken from each is proof of this fact. I do not consider these men deserters. They certainly never intended or thought of deserting, and justice requires that the charges should be removed and they thus be restored to all the rights and privileges of soldiers and citizens. These men are registered and want to vote, but will be barred unless the disability is removed. Most respectfully yours,
>
> (Signed,) M. M. EWEN, M. D.,
>
> Late Surgeon-in-Chief Second Cav. Div.,
>
> And Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

The President referred this letter to the Secretary of War, with an order to remit the penalties, &c., attached to the men, if the fact were as stated. The President's order was of Oct. 23, 1866. The election in West Virginia took place on the 25th of October, two days after date of order. The Secretary of War did not release the supposed deserters until nearly a month after, viz.: Nov. 21, and Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND states that there was some discussion in the Department about the cases of men who were reported as having deserted to the enemy. Only one case of that kind was found, and his name was not included in the order which was issued in accordance with the President's instructions. Such are the real facts in the case, and they do not support the charges made by Gen. BUTLER.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ORDNANCE.

In accordance with the joint rule adopted by the two Houses, Senators HOWARD, CAMERON and DRAKE, and Representatives SCHENCK, LOGAN and BUTLER, have been appointed as the joint Committee on Ordnance. It is the avowed object of the Committee on the part of the House to break up the present organization of the Ordnance Bureaus of the War and Navy Departments, and they claim that it is impossible for civilians to obtain justice in testing inventions of missiles or guns under the present *régime*, because the officers are interested in the royalty paid on the Parrott, Dahlgren and other patents which are the property of regular officers. Hereafter investigations will be made by the Committee at stated intervals into the administration of the Bureau, and they will also take up a large number of claims, which, it is alleged, have been unjustly rejected by its officers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Information has been received here from North Carolina that the recent so-called Union meeting held at Raleigh was sold out to the rebels. Of the ten white men selected as Committee on Resolutions nine could not take the oath required by law. It was not a Delegate Convention, and only fifty-three of the eighty-nine counties in the State were represented. The members were selected by Gov. HOLDEN and a few of his friends without regard to political qualifications, other than that they were willing to indorse the policy of the Holdenites. A convention of the unconditional white and black Unionists will soon be called, and there will be two tickets for delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be organized under the Reconstruction Bill, one of the Holdenites and the other of the Unionists.

FRAUDS IN THE WINE TRADE.

The result of the recent decision in San Francisco of the case of United States *vs.* Three hundred and sixty-seven cases of wine, MAURY, claimant, is considered at the Treasury Department as highly important, tending to show the existence of alleged frauds in the wine trade at all the principal ports of the country where Bordeaux wines are received, and it sustains the demands for the stringent measures adopted to suppress them.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX left to-night for the North. He will lecture at Norwich, Conn., and at Concord, N. H., and then proceed West. His family will remain here until the health of his stepfather, Mr. MATHEWS, will permit him to accompany them to Indiana.

CAPITOL POLICE.

The new Capitol Police force is to be sworn in and uniformed to-morrow. It consists of twenty-eight men, who served as soldiers during the late war, and who are able and willing to take an ice-bound temperance pledge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Supreme Court meets to-morrow, and it is understood the Judges will appoint Hon. C. B. PARSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, Marshal of the Court.

The President proposes to make nominations this week, for all the offices now without incumbents and among these are included the Minister to Austria, Naval Officer of New-York, United States Marshal for Louisiana, and other desirable and much sought offices.

All the bills passed by Congress during the past week, and, in fact, all that were in the hands of the President prior to the adjournment of Congress, were approved by him.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31.

APPROPRIATION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following message from the President was communicated to the House of Representatives yesterday:

> *To the House of Representatives:*
>
> In giving my approval to the joint resolution "providing for the expenses of carrying into full effect the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," I am moved to do so for the following reason: The seventh section of the act supplementary to the act "for the more efficient government of the rebel States" provides that all expenses incurred under or by virtue of that act shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. This provision is wholly unlimited as to the amount to be expended, whereas the resolution now before me limits the appropriation to $500,000. I consider this limitation as a very necessary check against unlimited expenditures and liabilities. Yielding to that consideration, I am bound to approve this resolution without modifying in any manner my objections heretofore stated against the original supplementary acts.
>
> (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE SENATE CALLED TO REASSEMBLE.

Owing to the large number of Executive appointments to be acted on, the President, to-day, issued the following proclamation, a copy of which was addressed to every Senator:

> *Whereas,* Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 1st day of April next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.
>
> Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on Monday, the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.
>
> Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.
>
> ANDREW JOHNSON.
>
> By the President:
>
> WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources are more than $214,000,000 since the 1st day of July, 1866—that is, for three-fourths of the fiscal year, 1867. It is said, in official sources, that there is no good reason for supposing that the revenue from this source will fall below the estimates. In fact, it is confidently believed it will exceed them. The income tax is yet to be collected, and according to the provisions of the Amendatory Act of the 2d inst., to be collected by the 30th of April, should the total of this tax equal that of 1866, the receipts for this year will be carried beyond the official estimates, and those on all sides. The condition of this branch of the National Revenue is encouraging, notwithstanding the depression that at first sight would seem to threaten a serious deficit.

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The National Lincoln Monument Association has been organized, with Senator HARLAN as President, and Hon. JAMES M. EDMUNDS as Secretary. Hon. BURT VAN HORN and FREDERICK DOUGLASS are the managers on the part of New-York; Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW for Massachusetts; Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX for Indiana; Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM for Maine; Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER for Ohio; Bishop SIMPSON for Pennsylvania, and Hon. JOHN CONNESS for California. It is proposed to erect a monument in the City of Washington, "commemorative of the great charter of Emancipation and Universal Liberty in America." Contributions are to be forwarded to Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court will resume its session to-morrow. All the Judges are expected to be present, with the exception of Justice GRIER, whose health is still feeble.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the memorial of EDWARD LEARNERD, the House of Representatives has directed the Judiciary Committee to investigate the organization and transactions of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, with authority to send for persons and papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of members of the House of Representatives will remain in Washington during the Executive Session of the Senate, in order to look after the appointments of the Federal officers in their several Congressional districts. It is supposed that the session will continue for a week or ten days.

IMPORTANT ANNEXATION.

Russian-America Purchased by the United States—Half a Million of Square Miles Acquired.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 30.

The President has communicated to the Senate in its Executive Session, a treaty with Russia, by which that Power surrenders to the United States its sovereignty over all of Russian America and the adjacent islands. It especially includes the strip four hundred miles long, which extends down the coast, thus excluding a large part of British America from the ocean. The treaty was laid on the table, and will be taken up next week.

The British diplomats are naturally highly excited, and object to this hemming in of the British American Territory by the United States.

This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific, which now extends from Lower California to Behring's Straits, with the exception of the narrow strip comprising British Columbia.

The territory ceded by Russia comprises the whole of the Continent of North America west of longitude 141°. It is bounded by British America and the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. It includes a great number of islands, and is of the highest importance as a naval depot, and for strategic purposes. It is a valuable fur country, and embraces a vast section of territory, the possession of which will influence in our favor the vast trade of the Pacific.

The fact that such a treaty has been entered into excites intense interest in all circles, and is hailed with delight by Americans. Influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy, in view of impending European complications on the Eastern Question.

The English representatives here are deeply chagrined, and it is said that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE will telegraph to Earl DERBY for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our Government.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

It is true, as reported, that the President communicated to the Senate to-day a treaty with Russia, by which that Power surrenders to the United States the sovereignty over all of Russian-America and the adjacent islands. The price to be paid for this territory is about seven million of dollars. The territory is about 394,000 square miles. It nearly, but not altogether, excludes British America from the ocean. Its chief value consists in its fisheries and fur trade. The treaty was signed early this morning, and sent to the Senate shortly afterward.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The following petition in reference to the cod and other fisheries, sent from Washington Territory, seems to have been more than gratified in the negotiation, yesterday, of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Russian Government for the purchase of the Russian-American possessions:

> *To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*
>
> Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, beg leave to show that abundance of cod-fish, halibut and salmon, of excellent quality, have been found along the shores of the Russian possessions.
>
> Your memorialists respectfully request your Excellency to obtain such rights and privileges of the Government of Russia, as will enable our fishing-vessels to visit the ports and harbors of its possessions, to the end that fuel, water and provisions may be easily obtained; that our sick and disabled fishermen may obtain sanitary assistance, together with the privilege of curing fish and repairing vessels in need of repairs.
>
> Your memorialists further request that the Treasury Department be instructed to forward to the Collector of Customs of this, Puget Sound, district, such fishing licenses, abstract journals and log-books as will enable our hardy fishermen to obtain the bounties now provided and paid to the fishermen in the Atlantic States.
>
> Your memorialists finally pray your Excellency to supply such ships as may be spared from the Pacific naval fleet in exploring and surveying the fishing banks known to navigators to exist along the Pacific coast from the Cortes Banks to Behring's Straits, and as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.
>
> Passed the House of Representatives, Jan. 10, 1866.
>
> EDWARD ELDRIDGE,
>
> Speaker of the House of Representatives.
>
> Passed the Council Jan. 13, 1866.
>
> HARVEY K. HINES,
>
> President of the Council.

The petition is accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of the Territory as to its being a true copy.

The petition, it is seen, was passed more than a year ago, and is the foundation of the treaty now awaiting the ratification of the Senate.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 30, 1867.

This has been almost a *dies non* in legislation, the Senate having adjourned from yesterday to Monday evening, and the Assembly having also adjourned at an early hour to-day until the same time; all the outsiders who make up so much of the peculiar life of Albany during the session have taken their departure, and there is an utter absence of all the usual gossip and excitement. Some may be disposed to find fault with the two Houses for thus adjourning at this late period with such a mass of unfinished business pressing upon them, but the apology is to be found in the physical exhaustion of the members. There are many of the most industrious who, on Committees and elsewhere, are now working ten, twelve or more hours every day, and human nature cannot stand this beyond a certain point.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The important bill authorizing the New-York Central to increase its fare for passengers to 2½ cents per mile was passed by the Assembly last evening, after an interesting debate, and by a majority which authorizes the expectation that it may be passed over a veto, should one, as is not deemed improbable, await it.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE, Republican, offered an amendment to the effect that no higher rate of fare should be charged for way than for through passengers, and that the increase should not be operative after three years. He proposed this amendment because he desired the bill to pass, if pass it must, in the least objectionable form. But he was opposed to the bill in any form, and made a long argument to prove that, in asking for it, the Central Railroad was asking what its financial condition and earnings did not warrant. He gave a detailed history of the road, and all the circumstances and statistics of the consolidation which placed it on its present basis, and claimed that it was now receiving a revenue largely in excess of its expenditures, is growing richer and richer every year, and that, to grant the demand, would be to impose a tax upon the traveling public altogether unnecessary and unjust. He contended that when the consolidation of the several roads between this city and Buffalo was effected there was an agreement on the part of the consolidated roads to carry passengers ever after for two cents per mile, and that now this agreement ought not to be allowed to be broken.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, Republican, of Albany, moved to substitute an amendment providing that the road must carry way freight in as great amounts as its warehouses will receive within ten days after its delivery to the Company's agents. He said he moved this because he deemed it greatly advantageous to the interests of the people, and it was not opposed by the railroad corporation. Mr. SMITH stated that at first he had not been disposed to favor the bill, but he had, upon careful deliberation, concluded it was but an act of justice. He did not go into details, but treated the subject upon general principles, and advocated the bill in an able manner. He was followed by

Mr. BRUCE, Republican, of Madison, who discussed the provisions of the measure in a brief but comprehensive argument. He admitted that the road had had during the last few years a large income, but thought it was a result largely owing to the misfortunes of our country, which so greatly increased the amount of travel. It was not, however, a revenue startlingly large, and not all it should be. The road should be put in position, to be through the future a paying investment to stockholders. The road feels itself ground down and oppressed; but, to its honor be it spoken, it does not nor has it ever attempted to ignore the agreement it long since entered into for the carriage of passengers. Was it at all dishonorable now for the road to ask to be relieved?

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republican, of Oswego, said he should vote for the bill because he believed it to be just and right. He cared nothing for public clamor when a great question of justice was under consideration. He would vote for the right and then go home and satisfy his constituents as to his action.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE's amendment was lost and Mr. SMITH's carried.

Mr. ROBERTS, Republican, of Oneida, wished to amend so as to provide that the road should not charge more for transportation for a short distance than for a greater distance, and he stated that he was not actuated by any hostility to the road. He did not ask that it should carry freight *pro rata*, but he thought this amendment needed. He felt confident that if gentlemen would look at it in no feeling of prejudice they would vote for it.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and PARKER opposed this warmly, claiming that such a provision would ruin any and every road in the State, and by a motion to report progress, on the previous question being carried, no vote was reached upon the amendment.

In the House the report of the Committee was disagreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading. By a suspension of the rules the bill was at a late hour put upon its final passage, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—J. G. Baker, S. Baker, Ballard, Barstow, Berryman, Blair, Blauvelt, Briggs, Bruce, Brush, G. W. Buck, L. Buck, Buckley, Burns, E. B. Clark, W. S. Clark, Conger, Creamer, Cregan, Develin, Dixon, Donoho, Duntz, Ellis, Fiske, Frear, Genet, Gibbs, Gill, Gradley, Halsey, Harrington, Havens, Haynes, Hinson, Hinsdale, Hoppin, Irving, Jacobs, Juliand, Keady, Kimball, Lefevre, Littlejohn, Lord, Maxwell, McKinney, Millspaugh, Moody, M. C. Murphy, O. Murphy, Oakey, O'Reilly, Penfield, Phillips, Pool, Prince, Purdy, Raber, Ransom, Reed, Rice, Richmond, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, Sigerson, H. Smith, J. Smith, Starr, Travis, Van Valkenburgh, Wagstaff, Weed, Welles, White, Williams, Wilson, Woltman, Wooster, Wyeth—81.

NAYS—Archer, Bicknell, Bigelow, Blakeslee, Boyd, Burrows, Button, Crandall, Cribben, Fay, Gleason, Gurley, Hiscock, Hitchcock, Hoffman, Hoyt, Hunt, Lockwood, Mead, Minier, Parker, Plumb, Reynolds, Roberts, Sanford, Schutt, Silkreg, Shaw, Shiland, Speaker, Stiles, Tarbox, Torrey, Vanderberg, Wilber, A. J. Wood, Younglove—37.

SUPPLY BILL.

The House took up the Annual Supply Bill to-day, and, as usual, had a deal of talking upon it. But little progress was made, as the House got into a great muddle about the important matter of paying the pages employed on the floor and by the Committees, and a good part of the session was consumed in heated debate upon it.

EAST RIVER STEAMBOATS.

A sharp debate took place in the Assembly last evening over a bill to prevent the Sound and other East River steamers from landing below Grand-street, East River. The running of the boats interferes seriously with the passage of the ferry-boats, and is a nuisance which ought to be abated. The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation, however, reported against the bill, whereupon the Brooklyn members rallied and asked the House to disagree with the report, which it would have done had not Mr. DEVELIN and other New York members taken up the cudgels for the steamboats and induced the House to ratify the report. So this inconvenience will endure at least a year longer.

HOTEL BURNED.

The Lindell House at St. Louis Entirely Destroyed by Fire—Loss Over a Million and a Half.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 31.

The Lindell House, the largest building of its kind on this continent, if not in the world, was totally destroyed by fire last night. There is a good deal of mystery about the origin of the fire; but the most reliable accounts are that it broke out in one of the west front rooms in the fifth story, about 8:30 o'clock, but the alarm was not sounded until after

At his time the fire was confined to two rooms on that floor; but owing to the great height of the building and the difficulty of reaching the upper floors with hose the fire gradually ascended until it broke through the sixth and seventh stories and reached the roof near the northwest corner of the building. From this point the flames rapidly extended underneath the roof across the entire width of the hotel to the east, or Sixth-street front, and then moved rapidly downward until they enveloped the entire structure.

Up to the time the fire spread across the building, it was the general belief that the lower part of the hotel would be saved. But as soon as the flames reached the elevators and inner courts, up and through which strong currents of air rushed, they received a new and powerful impetus, and all hope of staying them was lost.

The efforts of the firemen, however, were not relaxed, the full force of the Department was steadily at work until 3 o'clock this morning, at which time all the inner work was consumed, and a considerable portion of the walls had fallen in, and what was once the stateliest, most imposing and handsomest hotel in the country was a mass of crumbling, blackened ruins.

The building was owned by the estate of HENRY AMES & Co., EDWARD EAMES being the representative of the property. Its original cost was a little over $900,000, and it was bought by AMES & Co. in December, 1863. Two months after it was opened for $373,000. The insurance on the hotel amounts to $310,000, from $70,000 to $80,000 of which is in Eastern offices, namely, in New-York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

The lessees were HATCH, WEAVER & FELT, whose loss on furniture and stores is about $300,000; insured for $100,000. But little of the furniture was saved. There were about 400 guests in the hotel, a large number of whom consisted of families who were boarding in the house. The latter lost most of their personal effects, owing to the confusion and excitement which prevailed, and the disbelief that the house would not be destroyed, until it was too late to remove them. The loss from this source will probably reach $100,000.

The goods in the stores underneath the hotel were almost totally destroyed, although there was an abundant time to save them. The loss will probably be $50,000.

The total loss by the disaster will scarcely be less than $1,600,000. The fire was seen a distance of twenty-seven miles from the city.

Mr. AMES says he shall not rebuild a hotel again, but a number of the prominent citizens have already taken the matter in hand, and an exertion will be made to effect its reconstruction.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following is a partial list of Mr. AMES' insurance on the Lindell Hotel: $10,000 each in Phœnix and Lorillard, New-York; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Commerce, of Albany, and $10,000 in each of the following insurance offices: Marine, Globe, Citizens, Atlantic, United States, St. Louis, Mound City, Missouri State, Mutual, Home, Pacific. HATCH, WETHERFIELD & Co., (which is the correct name of the firm,) had the following, among other insurances, on their furniture: $5,000 each in Continental, Washington, St. Louis, Excelsior; $10,000 in Pacific, National, Mississippi Valley, all St. Louis offices, and $5,000 in the Ætna and Hartford.

This fire was the most serious calamity that has befallen St. Louis since the great fire of 1849, and is a matter of universal regret and sorrow. The value of the surrounding property has already depreciated ten to twenty per cent., and if the hotel is not rebuilt this depreciation will be felt for a distance of many blocks.

Relief for the South—Personal—Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 31.

Over ten thousand dollars have been subscribed here for the relief of the destitute Southerners.

Capt. VANDERING, of the French Army, and Admiral TEGGETHOFF, of the Austrian Navy, are stopping at the Southern Hotel.

A prize fight between FRANK DREW, of St. Joseph, and JAMES BRAINARD, of Montana, occurred in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, yesterday. One hundred and sixty-five rounds were fought, occupying over two hours. DREW was the victor.

Sinking of a Sloop—Four Lives Lost.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 29.

The sloop *R. L. Simonson*, belonging to Hampton, Va., sunk in the York River during the recent gales, and all on board perished. The following are the names of the lost: WILLIAM HEDRICK, of Philadelphia; CHARLES CLEAVELAND, of New-York; J. C. WOOD, of Norfolk, and a colored man from Hampton. The sloop left Gloucester Point about a week ago with a cargo of corn for Norfolk, and it is presumed ventured out too far to return.

Several colored men passing by York Spit a few days afterward in canoes, saw the mast of the wreck sticking out of the water with the dead body of a man lashed to it. They reported the fact in Hampton. HEDRICK and CLEAVELAND had both been pilots in the service of the Government during the war.

The pilot-boat *Invincible* reported this afternoon that the bark *Daniel Draper*, 54 days from Palermo for Baltimore, had arrived off the Capes, and the brig *Acorn* and bark *Delaware*, from Baltimore for foreign ports, had gone to sea.

Funeral of a Colored Clergyman in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 31.

The funeral of Rev. SAMUEL W. CHASE, a colored Presbyterian minister, took place to-day. The demonstration was one of the largest of the kind ever witnessed here. He was a Past Grand Master Mason, and a high official of the Odd Fellows. The colored men belonging to those orders turned out in large numbers. One hundred carriages were in the *cortège*, and the colored population were *en masse* on the streets.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 23, 1867.

The long-expected revolutionary outbreak has at last taken place in Hayti, and the efforts of the insurgents have been crowned with success. The City of Port-au-Prince is in their hands, and the people are giving in their adhesion to the new Government. After several days fighting in the vicinity of the Capital, nearly all of GEFFRARD's troops went over to the enemy, and President GEFFRARD himself was compelled to take refuge on board of a French man-of-war, which at last accounts was carrying him and some of his officers to Jamaica. No particulars, excepting those contained in a telegraph dispatch from Santiago de Cuba have been received here and thousands of rumors regarding this event are in circulation. Several French men-of-war, belonging to the late Mexican Blockading Squadron, will stop at Hayti and enforce the French claims against the Republic, and perhaps try to gain possession of the Island by some diplomatic trick under the guise of a French protectorate, which is ardently desired by a certain party in Hayti, who are tired of these continual revolutions and disturbances of the public peace, leading a life of continual apprehension, and without security to persons or property.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

According to announcement, Mme. PAREPA ROSA brought her stay at the Academy to an end at the *matinée* on Saturday, with an admirable performance of *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore," a *rôle* which gives her opportunities (which she does not permit to slip by) of proving the range, power and stability of her voice, and of her eminently impressive idea of acting, by a thorough occupation with her part, and delicate sense of its feeling. No success could have been less spurious than Mme. ROSA's, and it is certain that she has earned a permanent position in opera, and will not be lost to the public. In fact she has made a new engagement with Mr. HARRISON for one year, dating from June next, and doubtless he and Mr. MARETZEK will make some arrangement by which Mme. ROSA will be returned to the opera-house next season. Her departure now gives Mr. MARETZEK the chance he had waited for to produce the new comic opera by PETRELLA, "The Carnival of Venice," which will be done on Wednesday evening. To-night "Ernani," and on Tuesday "La Sonnambula" will be given.

Concerts of the Week.

There was a concert early in the week at Steinway Hall for the purpose of raising funds to forward the musical studies of a pretty and somewhat capable child—Miss REYNOLDS. The little girl has a forward talent, but we should be sorry to see her aptitude brought into market. We believe her parents are not anxious to make capital of her phenomenal abilities, and we hope her enthusiastic friends may not be permitted to force her. Whether girls or boys of very tender years (and Miss REYNOLDS is quite a child yet) should be suffered to appear upon the public stage is a question that may well admit of discussion. In the generality of cases it may be safely asserted that such miniature artists would be better at school while they are studying their songs, and better in bed while singing them. Moreover, the attempt is attended by moral and physical disadvantages which should not be disregarded. It hurts the health of children, by forcing them into bad hours; it hurts their minds, by giving them a premature knowledge of seducing vices; it takes away, in short, that lovely simplicity—whose greatest charm is its inexperience, and without which girlhood becomes a mere effort at womanhood, contemptible for its want of power, and pitiable for its want of modesty.

The sixth and closing concert of a series proposed and carried through by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS was given at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. The audience in point of numbers and quality must have been highly gratifying to the young pianist, in whose favor it was convened, and who for six years has been laboring persistently and enthusiastically in the cause of free musical instruction through Orpheon Schools. Mr. HOPKINS played at his best, and his warm-hearted young friends recalled him after every piece. Mr. ARTHUR MATTISON and Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES added some vocalism of a nervous, incomplete order, while Prof. FROBISHER, an elocutionist, introduced a couple of declamatory pieces which appeared to be rather out of place at a concert, however well they might have been in a school-room. We believe Mr. HOPKINS has the credit of having introduced more than one curious innovation into public entertainments, but this one (which was recently imitated at the opera) is by no means to be commended, no matter how much some indiscriminating persons may applaud. Mr. HOPKINS' annual "Orpheonist and Charity-Children's Singing Festival" is appointed to come off this year, on May 9, at the Academy of Music.

The concert in aid of the Southern Relief Fund, given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, was largely attended, and will probably add a couple of thousand dollars to that charity. To-night, in aid of the same fund, Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivers a lecture at Irving Hall.

Meeting of the Typographical Union of New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, March 31.

A full meeting of the Typographical Union was held here to-day. They unanimously resolved that the reduction in prices from 75 cents to 60 cents a thousand, claimed by proprietors, cannot be complied with under the present high rate of living in this city. The matter is still pending.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Succotion Cellular Plate, in combination with articulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 23 East 20th-st.,

Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Four Hundred Thousand Names.

The new UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY contains the names of nearly four hundred thousand dealers and manufacturers in every section of the country, regularly classified by trades. It is the largest, the most complete, and the most useful work of the kind ever issued. Not only is it a complete business directory of every city in the Union, but hundreds of thousands of names in country localities, which can be reached through no other source, is herein contained. Price $20. For sale by the publishers, R. G. DUN & CO., No. 293 Broadway, and JOHN F. TROW, No. 52 Greene-street.—*Advertisement.*

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at

ABBATT & MOORE'S,

No. 507 Broadway.

Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

Pipes

and smokers' articles of all kinds. The largest assortment in the United States at

OSCAR B. LEAR'S,

No. 60 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

For your own sakes, ladies, buy

nothing purporting to be NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS that does not bear upon the bottles, blown in the glass, the names of the only manufacturers, thus: "Phalon & Sons, Perfumers, New-York." Nothing in art or in nature can surpass its inextinguishable aroma. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious

JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.

with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Every Mother who Regards the Life

and health of her Child, should possess Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Don't Trifle with a Bad Cough or

Cold when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

A Scientific Memoir.

Conclusions of the scientific memoir presented to the IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS.

First—The Extract of Malt of Hoff of Berlin, analyzed a great number of times, and for a long time tested in Prussia, Germany and Holland, contains *water, alcohol, carbonic acid, dextrine* and *sugary substances, albuminous* and *thick matter, gluten, lupulin, glaire, gum* and SEVERAL JUICES AND SUBSTANCES OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.

Second—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT possesses calorific, azotic and *mineral* properties, which make it a NUTRIENT, that is to say for assimilation, and to repair the losses caused by DISASSIMULATION.

Third—It is ANALEPTIC, TONIC, bitter, SLIGHTLY EXCITING and DIURETIC.

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MARRIED.

SMITH—FARRINGTON.—At Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, by Rev. Mr. Lecompte, of Boston, Mr. L. D. V. SMITH to Miss J. V. FARRINGTON, daughter of Harvey Farrington, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Saturday, March 30, ELLEN SCHOALS, youngest daughter of Fred. and Sarah P. Baker, of Watertown, N. Y., in her 7th year.

The friends of her father, of her grandfather, J. W. Baker, and of her uncle, F. P. Schoals, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 27 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 3½ P. M.

BLACK.—On Sunday, March 31, JOB L. BLACK, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, William T. Black, No. 149 East 33d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

BRADS.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Saturday evening, March 30, ARCHIBALD C. BRADS, aged 63 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 100 East 4th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

CARRICK.—At Paterson, N. J., Saturday, March 30, Mr. ROBERT CARRICK, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Paterson, on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend. Trains leave by the boat foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

COWAN.—On Sunday, March 31, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM L. COWAN, (of the firm of Young & Cowan,) aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friend of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation from the residence of his parents, Augustus and Elizabeth Broneman, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DORMAN.—In Framingham, Mass., on Thursday, March 28, JULIANA, wife of Orlin C. Dorman, aged 58 years.

Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DOUGLASS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 30, MARGARET ANNIE, wife of Capt. Alexander M. Douglass, and second eldest daughter of William and Margaret Hutchison.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. and A. M., of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. and A. M., and of St. George's Lodge, under the Dispensation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 179 6th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

KIERSTED.—On Saturday, March 30, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIERSTED, wife of Samuel Kiersted, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, J. B. Kiersted, No. 312 East 21st-st., at 1 o'clock this day. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

KNIGHT.—On Saturday, March 30, BESSY KNIGHT, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles Elliott, No. 574 3d-av., on Monday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Leicestershire, England, papers please copy.

LUDLUM.—On Sunday, March 31, NICHOLAS S. LUDLUM, in the 61st year of his age.

Friends of the family, and those of his brothers, William S. and John L. Ludlum, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey-st., on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

LYON.—After a protracted illness, Mrs. ANN MARIA, wife of Amos Maynard Lyon.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 126 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. Remains to be taken to Newton, Mass., for interment.

MANNING.—In this City, on Saturday, March 30, LINA R. MANNING, daughter of the late George and F. W. R. Manning.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her uncle, Mr. B. G. Ropes, No. 89 East 29th-st., on Monday, April 1, at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Salem, Mass., for interment.

McCORKINDALE.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 30, ARCHIBALD McCORKINDALE, of Campbeltown, Scotland, aged 55 years.

POPE.—On Sunday, March 31, of scarlet fever, ISABELLA FONLY, daughter of Thomas J. and Catharine A. Pope, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mott Haven Depot of the Harlem Railroad to meet the 3:50 o'clock train from 26th-st., Monday, April 1.

RANDALL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 30, MARY FOSTER, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Randall, and daughter of William Foster, formerly of Providence, R. I., aged 22 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 130 East 36th-st., on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M.

STORY.—On Saturday, March 30, at Glen Haven, Cortland County, N. Y., ROBERT R. STORY, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and those of his father, Robert R. Story, and father-in-law, Robert Knight, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 343 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 30, ELIZA, widow of George White, of Bushwick, L. I., in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Richard Williams, No. 61 South Oxford-st., on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The funeral services of WILLIAM PRICE, infant son of Edward W. and Mary J. Brunsen, at the residence of his grandfather, on Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn, on Monday next, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bristol, R. I.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

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Previously acknowledged	$85,693 61
Receipts to date	14,915 60
Total	$100,609 21

For particulars see *Herald* of this date.

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TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

The April Number of

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,

Will be ready on

MONDAY, April 1, at 10 A. M.

CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER:

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, railway maps, railway time-tables, &c., &c.

II.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal routes of travel West, East, North and South. These maps of routes are indispensable to the traveler.

III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas—every important route indicated by map.

IV.—INDEX TO THE NAMES of nearly ten thousand stations, towns, villages and cities situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas, many of which are represented upon the maps of the principal routes of travel.

V.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOS. C. DURANT, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railway, with phrenological delineation of character by S. R. Wells.

VI.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

VII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

VIII.—COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

IX.—LARGE RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.

X.—TABLE OF RIVER AND LAKE DISTANCES.

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POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 1, 1867, at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. Punctual attendance requested.

A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, Chairman.

C. H. HALL,
A. JACKSON PLUMB, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

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PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

HEYDRICK BROTHERS' OIL COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Troy House, (a public hotel,) in the City of Troy, N. Y., on the 1 th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All stockholders are requested to attend.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. P. ALLEN,
Secretary.
TROY, March 25, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon: and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY of North Carolina has placed to the credit of its Second Preferred Convertible First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due April 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of Coupons will please call and collect the same.
HENRY M. DRANE, President.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1867, FROM this Company's Seven per Cent. EQUIPMENT BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 80 cents upon the dollar. Their Bonds are but $13,000 per mile, being less than the cost of the iron, and being the first mortgage upon the road and equipments.

The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.,
Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK

FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN.
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,

NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 16 WALL-ST.
An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

JERSEY CITY COUPONS.

NOTICE.—The Coupons due 1st April, on the Bonds of Jersey City, will be paid on presentation at the Second National Bank, Jersey City, or at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

ALBERT GATES, JR.,

No. 137 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 3.
STOCKS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS.

1866. OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865... $640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks............ $2,383,246 07
On Inland Risks............ 212,103 14—2,595,349 21
Total............ $3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was............ 2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks............ $2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks............ 205,749 99
Expenses and Reinsurance............ 278,638 34
Total............ $2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages...... $440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c............ 425,548 42
Cash............ 91,778 04
Bills Receivable............ 943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected............ 84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies............ 3 103 0
Total............ $1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:
Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c............ $3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c............ 2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts... $930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at $648,611 43
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c, and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 413,426 36— 235,185 07
Deficiency............ $1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled............ $1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at............ $1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75............ 1,356,157 59
$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in....... 500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,) $1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,
JOHN CHADWICK,
WM. H. MACY,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
PETER POIRIER,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAMUEL A SAWYER,
ELIAS PONVERT,
SIMON DE VISSER,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
ISAAC A. CRANE,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,
WM. VON SACHS,
WM. TOEL,
EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
ISAAC BELL,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL M. FOX,
JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
WM. OOTHOUT,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
JAMES M. CAMPBELL.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 368, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 1st of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax.
D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., March 28, 1867.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, less Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Globe Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—COUPONS ON THE bonds of the Union Hotel property, Saratoga, due April 1, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank, New-York City, on and after the above date.
LELAND BROTHERS, Saratoga Springs.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108¾	109¼	June, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon. 1881...	109⅝	109⅞	July, 7-30........	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107½	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¾	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107½	107¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108¼	108½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 " new, '65.	107½	107¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
10-40 Registered.	97½	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	112⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	98	98½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
Gold............	133⅞	134	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111¼
August, 7-30.....	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ½ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE (GAS) COAL COMPANY.
Par value $5. Capital $250,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. per month.
For sale by
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

OFFICE OF TANNERDALE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

Messrs. Wagstaff & Goetchius:

GENTS: In reply to your inquiry as to the earnings and profits of the Tannerdale Coal Company, I would state the net earnings now are equal to one per cent. per month, and after May 1 the shipments of coal will be increased, making the earnings equal to 1½ per cent. per month net upon the capital stock of the Company.
Yours, respectfully,
J. KIRKPATRICK, President.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following 10-40 United States Bonds, of $1,000 each, viz.:

41,482 41,485 61,756 76,071 89,602
41,483 61,754 74,398 76,072 89,603
41,484 61,755 76,070 76,073 89,604

were purchased from Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., in this City, by Edward H. Weylan, an absconding clerk in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, and as said Weylan acknowledges, with money belonging to said Company; and which bonds, as said Weylan claims, were stolen from him after his arrest in Richmond, Va.

The Erie Railway Company, by virtue of an assignment from said Weylan, hereby claims said Bonds, and cautions the public against negotiating or dealing in any of the above-described securities. The Interest Coupons, payable in March and September, have been stopped at the Redemption Offices. A liberal reward will be paid for their surrender, or any information which may lead to their recovery by this Company.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Downieville Gold Mining Company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 22, on SATURDAY, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. Polls open one hour. By order of the Trustees. NATHANIEL YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, due 1st of April, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on presentation. D. RICKETTS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK A. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government tax, on the stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, 16th April, 1867, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th day of March, 1867, at 2 P. M., and reopen the 17th day of April, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 16, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, at this office, on the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th until the 16th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1. The office now occupied by them, No. 63 William-st., is to rent.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

We shall open at retail on
TUESDAY, April 2,
a large and attractive stock of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES,
BASQUES CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
including all the latest novelties in designs, materials and trimmings, imported direct from the London and Paris markets, and also of our own manufacture,
TOGETHER WITH
a full assortment of choice Paris designs of
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, CORSETS, AND
UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS,
SACQUES, BLOUSES, UNDER CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c., &c.,
to which attention is invited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING,

and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, in every variety, including
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
in Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair-Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brocatels, Damask, Moreens, Reps, Plushes, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Curtain Materials of every kind.
ALSO,
House-furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Linens, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
NOTE.—Particular attention given to fitting-up and furnishing hotels, steamers and private-residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

Including the very latest Spring styles.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

A full assortment
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

A full assortment of Choice Novelties for Spring.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS.
Stripes, Checks, Plain Colors and Black, a full and desirable assortment
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.

MISS M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES,
WALKING SUITS IN SILK AND WORSTED GOODS,
ELEGANT IMPORTED DINING AND CARRIAGE DRESSES.
LADIES BREAKFAST SACKS, &c.
Miss G. calls attention to her dressmaking department, which she is prepared to carry on in all its branches.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from auction some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, which we offer at GREAT INDUCEMENT, consisting of BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES $1, worth $1 37½; 6-4 DELAINES $1 12½, worth $1 50; TAMISE $1 25, worth $1 75; TAMISE $1 50, worth $2; CRAPE EUGENIES 50c., worth 75c.; CANTON CLOTHS, LONG and SQUARE TRIBET SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, ELEGANT GOODS, below cost of importation; FOULARD SILKS $1, worth $1 50; 1 case GEBAPPE STRIPES, very handsome, $7 50 per dress, worth $10. Also, 1 case of ALPACAS 55c., worth 75c.; 1 case at 62½c., worth 90c.; 1 case at 75c., worth $1; 1 case SILK and WORSTED STRIPED POPLINS $3 75 and $4 50 per dress, just half price. N. B.—A very choice stock of BONNETS. Call and examine
At JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEO. A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Will offer for sale on and after Monday, April 1, 1867,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS
IN THE COUNTRY
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Previous to removal to
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE,
ON MAY 1, 1867.

E. T. MANY & CO.,

NO. 6 FOURTH-AVENUE,
Preparatory to removing to No. 14 4th-av., are selling their large and extensive stock of
CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c.,
AT COST.

SHEETING—IRON FURNITURE.

10-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 60c. per yard.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 65c. per yard.
4-4 SHIRTING, in all the popular makes.
BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON.
LOOM BLEACHED and BARNSLEY
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
TOWELS and TOWELING.
CRASH, 9c., 12c., 14c., 17c. per yard.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, SETTEES,
GARDEN CHAIRS, VASES,
STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of
IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
The special attention of buyers for hotels, boarding-houses and public institutions is invited to our large and well-assorted stock and prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer, during this month, bargains in carpets, old English oil-cloths, draperies, lace curtains, linens, damasks and all kinds of new and
FRESH HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer, on MONDAY, April 1,
BLACK SILK PARIS-MADE BASQUINES,
handsomely trimmed, from $15 to $35, formerly sold at $25 and $50.
Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW SILKS AND NEW DRESS GOODS.

VERY ELEGANT.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWS,

of fine quality, with rich borders and plain centres, just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, April 1, with
NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS.
Ball Dresses, Morning Robes,
Bridal Trosseaux, Walking Suits,
Ladies' Undergarments, Boys' Overcoats,
Girls' Dresses, Infants' Clothing,
&c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, NO. 281 GRAND-ST., COLUMBIAN HALL, are now offering a LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW PATTERNS in VELVET, TAPESTRY and INGRAIN CARPETS. VELVETS from $3 to $3 50. TAPESTRY, $1 65 to $1 90 per yard.
Make your purchases before PRICES ADVANCE.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—I have returned from Europe with my Spring selection, which is now for sale.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.
P. S.—Will remove to No. 32 East 20th-st. 1st of May, near Bancroft House.

KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE. $1 50 for the best, $1 25 for the seconds; every pair warranted. Also, fabric gloves at low prices. N. B.—Paris flowers, wreaths, &c., just received; new styles. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
BRITISH AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
"BONNETS," "PONSONS,"
and other celebrated makes of
BLACK SILKS,
FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR AND FRENCH CASHMERE
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
MORNING GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY.
RICH PARIS GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, JACONETS, BAREGE
GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BRACES, TIES, CRAVATS,
SCARFS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
HOUSEKEEPING, WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTICS.
FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, GINGHAMS, PLAIN AND FANCY
SPRING CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, MELTONS, PIQUES,
DRILLS, MARSEILLES, COUTILS,
&c., &c.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
REAL GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL CORNICES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
PINS, BANDS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES LESS THAN THE PRESENT GOLD VALUE.
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER RECENT STEAMERS,
AN INVOICE OF
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IN GRAY AND BUFF.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
LADIES' AND GENT'S
COLORED BORDERED HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

AT KINZEY'S

POPULAR TRADE
OPENING FOR SPRING TRADE
AT OUR NEW STORE
ON MONDAY.

REMOVAL TO
NO. 645 BROADWAY.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
FINE EMBROIDERED SETS, 50c., 63c. SET.
LINEN EMBROIDERED SETS CLUNY LACE, 88c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT LACE COLLARS, 20c. to $5.
WORKED MUSLIN BANDS, 10c. to $4 50.
1,500 PIECES NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS.
800 PIECES NEEDLEWORK INSERTIONS.
650 PIECES NEEDLEWORK FLOUNCINGS.
NEW STYLES IN RUFFLINGS.
ASSORTMENT LACES AND EDGINGS.
ASSORTMENT TRIMMING LACES.
NEW STYLES LACE VAILS.
GENT'S LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.
LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, ALL WIDTHS, 75c. piece.
REAL IRISH CROTCHET EDGINGS, 12½c. up.
FINE LOT REAL CLUNY LACE COLLARS, CHEAP.
2,000 EXTRA FINE LINEN COLLARS, 6c.
1,500 EXTRA TUCKED LINEN COLLARS, 7c.
1,000 PAIRS NEW STYLES LINEN CUFFS.
5,000 LACE PAPER COLLARS, NEW PATTERNS, 8c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
AUCTION LOT HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
AUCTION LOT LADIES' TAPE BORDERS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c. and up.
AUCTION LOT FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c.
AUCTION LOT MISSES' LINEN HEMSTITCH, 15c.
AUCTION LOT GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
AUCTION LOT GENT'S LINEN HEMMED DO., 25c.
FULL ASSORTMENT FINE HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
RICH EMBROIDERED AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
LADIES' FINE LINEN HEMSTITCH AT 25c.
POPULAR TRADE.
POPULAR PRICES.
REMOVAL FROM
OUR OLD STAND
ON THE AVENUE
TO OUR NEW STORE
No. 645
BROADWAY.
OPENING AUCTION-LOTS:
FINE PLAID AND STRIPE MUSLINS, 25c.
SPLENDID LOT WHITE MARSEILLES AT 50c.
SPLENDID LOT PLAID NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
FINE LOT NEW PATTERNS IN BRILLIANTS.
AUCTION-LOT JACONETS AND SWISS MUSLINS.
LOT HEAVY ALL LINEN TOWELS, 12½c.
LOT HEAVY FRINGED TOWELS, 18c.
LOT FINE DAMASK TOWELS, 45c.
FINE TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
RIBBONS IN EVERY VARIETY AND COLOR.
AUCTION-LOTS OF RIBBONS CHEAP.
VELVET RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORS.
SATINS AND BONNET SILKS.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWERS.
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, EVERY SHAPE.
TRIMMINGS.
BEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS, IN AMBER, BLACK, AND WHITE IN FRINGES.
GIMPS AND BRAIDS.
AUCTION-LOT BEAD GIMPS, 6c. A PIECE.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENT'S AND MISSES' HOSIERY.
LADIES' FULL REGULAR MAKE, 40c.
LADIES' HOSE IN EVERY QUALITY, CHEAP.
GENT'S FULL REGULAR HALF-HOSE, 40c.
GLOVES.
AUCTION-LOT SPRING GLOVES, 20c. PAIR.
AUCTION-LOT SPRING GLOVES, 25c. PAIR.
AUCTION LOT KID FINISH GLOVES, 31c. to 50c.
AUCTION LOTS KID GLOVES, 63c. to 75c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
GENUINE CLARK'S 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 6c.
PINS, 4c PAPER.
EXTRA FINE HAIR NETS, 6c.
HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. CARD.
BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.
SATIN, JET, SILK, CROCHET, VELVET, AMBER, BUGLE AND BEAD BUTTONS.
AUCTION LOT DRESS BUTTONS, worth 25c., at 6c.
AUCTION LOT DRESS BUTTONS, worth 50c., at 12½c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, COMBS, TAPES, BRAIDS, SILKS, TWISTS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
AUCTION LOTS EVERY DAY.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
SILKS,
SHAWLS and
DRESS GOODS,
Just received from auction.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
just received, at greatly reduced prices.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Shirting and Sheeting Linens, all widths and qualities.
White and Colored Marsailles Counterpanes, all widths and qualities.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, new styles.
Bleached and half-bleached Table Damasks, new styles.
Hucks, Towels, Napkins and Crashes, all qualities.
Flannels, white and colored, all widths and qualities.
ALSO,
White and colored Marsailles and Piques, all prices, very cheap.
ALSO,
Spring Cloakings and Cassimeres, very choice styles.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

QUILTS—QUILTS.

2,000 MANCHESTER, ALLONDALE,
LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
A splendid assortment of
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS,
in every size and quality. Also,
WHITE FRENCH QUILTS and
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS,
in assorted sizes. An immense stock, many bought at the recent auction sales at much less than manufacturers' and importers' prices.
See advertisement headed "Blankets, Mattresses, Sheeting," &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDIS,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.
Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

BLANKETS—MATTRESSES.

BLANKETS—A full assortment, in every size and quality, at very low prices.
PURE CURLED HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, SEA-GRASS and MOSS
MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
See advertisement headed "Quilts, Sheeting," &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 749 BROADWAY,
offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS.
BED AND TABLE LINEN
of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of
TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,
and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE.
NOW OPENING.
1,000 CASES STRAW GOODS.
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.
2,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS.
A full assortment of best quality Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Trimmings in all the latest novelties, Buttons, Notions, French Flowers, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT COST,
AND LESS THAN COST,
2,500 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
1,500 yards VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.
1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.
VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $5 and $6, worth $10 and $12.
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.
REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE and CLUNY LACES, SETS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and BLOND LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You will find the largest stock of straw, silk and millinery goods in this City. Cheaper, we believe, than elsewhere; because we have no fancy Broadway rent to pay.
We give no notes, but pay cash for everything we buy!!
SELL FOR CASH!!
Consequently, our customers have not to pay other people's bad debts upon their purchases.
We cut lengths of millinery goods, silks, ribbons, &c., cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Call.
STRAW, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS UP STAIRS.
Mark the address, EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., &c., ready made and made to order.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
FRENCH LINGARIE for ladies and children, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, DRAWERS, TRIMMINGS, NIGHT-GOWN SETS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER for HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BED CLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

OPENING OF PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW GOODS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMER PALMYRA SEVERAL CASES OF ROUND HATS, BONNETS, &c., SELECTED FROM THE BEST ESTABLISHMENTS IN EUROPE, TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS.
GOLDEN & CO., IMPORTERS.
NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.
(SUCCESSORS TO A. MALLET.)

UNDERGARMENTS, NIGHT DRESSES Chemises, Drawers, Slips, Baptismal Robes, Waists, &c., all reduced to cost price.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

EMPRESS

CHIP BONNET EMPORIUM,
No. 629 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT SPRING BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Made under the superintendence of
Madame BERTHE, formerly of No. 17 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, April 4, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of Francis Robinson, Special Agent Treasury Department,
600 BALES NORTH CAROLINA
AND
SAVANNAH COTTON.
The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 112 PEARL-ST.,
two days before the sale.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.

Office Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF 314 VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BUILDING PLOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.—To be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the hotel of Mrs. Hicks, in the village of Newtown, Queens County, L. I. This property is near Maspeth, L. I., very handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive front on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, garden, plenty of fruit; outbuildings commodious and convenient, with a good barn and other outbuildings in complete order. This place is pleasantly situated, about three miles from New-York.

Also four lots, with good house thereon, situated near the village of Maspeth. Also two well-built tenement-houses, with barns, sheds, &c. in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To attend the sale take Flushing Railroad cars at Hunter's Point at 8¾, 9½ and 11½ A. M., returning at 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

There will be sold at the same time and place, and on same terms, a small farm of five acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a well-built two-story house, 30x25, with wing, nicely finished.

For further information apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry,
The Revenue Steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA;
full-rigged brig; burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suite of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war. Has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 18th inst., at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MONROE, 49TH AND 105TH-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

MONROE-ST.—The lease of the lot, with two-story and attic brick house, No. 109 Monroe-st., near Pike-st.; lot leased from Rutgers' estate; 8 years to run from May 1, 1867; ground rent $250 per annum, with renewals at 5 per cent. valuation.

WEST 49TH-ST.—19 years' lease from Jan. 1, 1867, of a lot south side West 49th-st., 275 feet west of 5th-av.; ground rent $350 per annum, with renewals; lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; cellars excavated.

105TH-ST.—The two two-story and basement frame houses, north side, 72 feet 6 inches east of 3d-av.; houses each 17 feet 1 inch by 40 feet; lot 17 feet 1 inch by 100 feet 10 inches; a portion may remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STORE ON PEARL AND WATER STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

PEARL AND WATER STS.—The first-class five-story brick store, No. 64 Pearl-st., running through to No. 38 Water-st., being 28 feet 6 inches on each street by 108 feet in depth; the store is very substantially built by days' work, and of the best material; foundation is built on piles, including centre pillars, asphaltum cement bottom, cellar walls 2 feet thick and 18 inches above, has double offices on second floor, front and rear, and also one on first floor; altogether one of the best built south of Wall-st. Sold subject to a lease of two years from May next, at $8,000 per annum; $46,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

PHILIP WEAVER, Auctioneer.

PHILIP WEAVER, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., thirty acres of beautiful sites in lots to suit customers; (former residence of John Gould, Esq.;) ten minutes walk from depot; plenty fruit and shade trees; within a mile of four depots.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER, WILL give his personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families giving up or at the spacious salesrooms, No. 724 Broadway. Goods bought when preferred.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

THE RUGGLES GEMS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ALSO, A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE MODERN, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 3d, and THURSDAY, 4th April, at the
"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock each evening, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, with the entire collection known as the
RUGGLES GEMS,
comprising about 120 of those well-known pictures, sold by order of the Executors of Dr. Ruggles.
ALSO,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, a valuable collection of MODERN and EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PAINTINGS, by the following and other artists:
A. Beirstadt,
S. Coleman,
Jas. M. Hart,
Thos. Hicks,
Lacroix,
Northcote,
De Dreux,
Richards, of Paris;
Chatillon, of Paris;
Auken, of Paris;
Antigna,
Schlessinger,
Caraban.
Stammel,
Lambinet,
Sell,
Girardi,
Jules Noel,
G. Rossi,
L. Smits,
Compe-Calix,
W. S. Hazeltine,
Fichel,
H. Savry,
Van Thoren,
F. Brissot and others.
Also, a Portrait of
GEN. U. S. GRANT,
painted from life by
LEUTZ.
They will be on exhibition at the above Galleries FREE, from MONDAY, 1st of April, and two evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN JONES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, all the valuable furniture in the well-known establishment of Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 658 Broadway, near Bond-st., consisting of parlor suits covered in silk brocatel, Brussels and three-ply carpets, 150 chairs, pier and oval mirrors, dressing bureaus and glasses, bedsteads, pictures, curtains, a large quantity of china and glass, silver-plated ware, linen table-cloths, bar-room furniture, bronze clock, parlor and other stoves, one of Thompson & Mumel's first-class celebrated cooking ranges, kitchen ware, &c. Hotel and boarding-house keepers will do well to examine these articles. Sale peremptory, the lease having been sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., 112TH AND 114TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—1 lot on the Southeast corner of 8th-av. and 133d-st., 24 feet 11 inches front, by 100 feet deep.

114TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 114th-st., 195 feet east of 5th-av., 25x101 feet.

112TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 112th-st., 380 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 43D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 43D-ST.—4 lots on south side of West 43d-st., 175 feet east of 11th-av. being each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Lexington-av., comprising rosewood parlor suite, centre tables, etageres, mahogany extension table, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, easy chairs, tapestry carpets, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, mantel ornaments, china and glass ware, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, on Pier —, East River:
3,234 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,723 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Aquila*, from Palermo.

SNELLING & ADAMS,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 910 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Will attend to sales in any part of the City.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE.—OFFICE TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY.—Peremptory sale of valuable water-power, docks, slips, mill property and houses and lots, situated at Flushing, Queens County, L. I., by order of the executors of William Hamilton, deceased. To be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following desirable property, viz.:

One grist mill, a well-built frame building, 87x40, four-stories, with six run of stones; a saw-mill attached, 30x18, five stories, in perfect order, both doing a large and remunerative business; two large, convenient and well-built barns, one 18x24, the other 36x18; one handsome English basement two-story and attic frame house, filled in, 32x25, with wing, and sub-cellar. The mansion is a well-built two-story frame house, 32x25, with wing, in perfect order, both handsomely situated on Clinton-av., the healthiest and most desirable part of the village. Also, 20 very beautifully located building lots of various sizes, fronting on Clinton and Myrtle avs.; also, 550 feet of the most valuable slips and dock property at Flushing, accessible to vessels of 300 tons.

The desirable location of this water power, mill, slips and dock property, together with its accessibility to the City, it being but six miles over a splendid avenue to Hunter's Point Ferry, with hourly trains over the Flushing Railroad, and frequent steamboat communication daily to New-York, render it for distillery store-houses or manufacturing purposes of any kind, unequaled in the vicinity of New-York.

Particular attention is also called to the houses and lots, they being in the most desirable, healthy and convenient part of that beautiful and thriving village.
MORTIMER W. HAMILTON, } Executors.
CHARLES A. HAMILTON, }

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement; M. W. HAMILTON, No. 57 Front-st.; CHARLES A. HAMILTON, on the premises.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1867.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

J. BOGERT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGERT WILL sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 323 West 38th-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a distillery, consisting of copper still, heater, doubler, copper worm and basins, steam pump, boiler, large wooden tubs, rubber hose, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY, at Stapleton and Tompkinsville, at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, lots on Canal and Brook sts., Stapleton, and villa sites on Castleton Heights, beautiful location, superior view, and of easy access to the City. Terms at sale, which will be liberal. Maps with further particulars at Auctioneers office, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 11, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, to close the estate of Smith Bloomfield, deceased, valuable property opposite Hamilton-square, on 66th and 67th sts., and on 1st-av., near 60th-st. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money on mortgage for three years. Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 55 Sands-st., near Pearl-st., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

H. CRANE'S DENTAL OFFICE,
No. 21 Bible House, New-York.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	April 6
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	April 17
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	April 20

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,

From Antwerp .... SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York .... SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80

Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES. FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT. STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

Having been thoroughly refitted with especial reference to this service will leave New-York

April 16, May 28, July 9.

Taking first-class passengers only.

Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip $80, $100, $120, according to size and location of room.

Return tickets at a reduction of $20 until August.

For full information and passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	April 6
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY,	April 20
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	May 4
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	May 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND, GRACE	SATURDAY,	April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY,	Apr. 13
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY,	Apr. 20
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY,	Apr. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 11 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow .... April 20

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR .... May 4

For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES. STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN	SATURDAY,	March 30
HIBERNIA, MUNRO	SATURDAY,	April 6
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH	SATURDAY,	April 13

From Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA .... April 3
TRIPOLI .... April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on MONDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY .... April 20 | SATURDAY .... May 18

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY,	April 4
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY,	April 11
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY,	April 18

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI	C. Sumner	Saturday, April 27
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, May 25
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.

APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.

APRIL 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—PASSAGE REDUCED.

The steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other steamship of the REGULAR LINE, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida.

Freight received on dock during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, April 4.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 11.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Saturday, April 6.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Saturday, April 13.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, will leave on SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow April 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:50.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M. —*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, hairdressing, &c., and has best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do waiting in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 176 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper for a widower; is willing to go into the country; acquainted with dairy; has no objections to children. Call at No. 6 Jones-st., off 6th-av., near 4th.

WASHING—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence; fine linen done up in the neatest manner at the lowest terms. Call at No. 141 East 41st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman and her daughter the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, in the absence of the family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, young girls, houseworkers, &c., City or country, of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family or ladies' washing; is a competent hand at all kinds of fine washing and fluting; can give good reference. Call on or address Mrs. M., No. 64 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and waitress who can take the place of a man waiter; understands the care of silver. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 144 6th-av., bet. 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, meats, pastry, all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as laundress; has best of City reference; was over eight years in her last situation. Inquire for two days at No. 391 7th-av., between 36th and 35th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can bring the best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days, at No. 186 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 17, A SITUATION as children's maid and sew for a lady, or chambermaid and waitress; quick at the needle; wages $9. Call at No. 192 (new No. 317) East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 406 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family in the City or country as first-class cook; has good reference. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE laundress; best of City reference can be given. Please call at No. 86 or No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook and help in washing; twelve years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WHO CAN TAKE the place of laundress or general houseworker, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 144 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A DAIRYMAID WHO UNDERstands her business, and who is a good servant, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 144 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN dress hair and take the place of lady's maid, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 144 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent seamstress; would help in light chamberwork; good reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse; understands the care of children; is a good plain seamstress; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 41st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl as waitress and chambermaid, with the best of City reference; can be seen till suited. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as nurse, or would prefer to travel. For particulars call at No. 175 East 17th-st., at her present employer's, or to Mr. and Mrs. WATERS, No. 84 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES FOR SHIRTS and ladies' clothing to make. Apply at No. 6 Jones-st., off 6th-av., near 4th.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 60 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, 25 years of age, a Protestant; is a good groom and a careful driver; can clip, bleed and attend to sick or disabled horses in the worst cases of sickness; the best of reference will be given, or security if required. Apply for two days at No. 320 East 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as groom and coachman, who has a perfect knowledge in the care and management of horses. Can be seen for two days in the stable of his present employer, No. 35 East 35th-st., or address A. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN A SITUation as gardener, or gardener and coachman; is well qualified to fill with satisfaction. Inquire for DAVID, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT married man a first-class situation as gardener; speaks English and German; understands the business in all its various branches; best of reference given. Address C. W., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman lately landed, as assistant gardener and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; understands farming and taking care of horses or cattle. Address A. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST COME from the country, well recommended from his last employer, a situation as coachman and farmer; has seven years' experience. Address P. M., Box No. 192 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH one in family, a situation as farmer or plain gardener; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's farm; can drive if required; good reference given. Address FARMER, Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, a situation; is a single Protestant man; has first-class references, and is willing to work for moderate wages. Call, or address JACOB, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9. Can milk and make himself useful.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, steady employment; is a married man; understands greenhouse plants, grapes, fruits, vegetables, and gardening in general; best City recommendations. Address G. F., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman; can produce the most satisfactory City reference. Any gentleman in need of such a man would do well by applying at No. 22 Lexington-av. or a note to M. F. Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; can be highly recommended from his last place, where he has been two years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as coachman and groom, and can take care of a small garden; the wife as good family cook or waitress; no incumbrances; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also, the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in the country; understands his business well, and has good reference from his late employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address for two days, M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom or groom and footman; wages no object, but a stylish place required; has first-class references. Address for two days A. B. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands the care of greenhouse grapery, vegetables, and fruit, pleasure grounds, &c.; good references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands both branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman, who can show first-class City reference, and is a good careful driver; no objection to the City or country. Call until suited at 17 East 30th-st., at Mr. Harnett's stables, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with a farmer or gentleman; can take care of cattle, a plain vegetable garden, or can drive; willing to make himself useful. Apply to T. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands his business well; also side-saddle work; is a good horseman; is married; one child; no objection to town or country. Address T. McC., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; can milk; will make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; will take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 219 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED COUple, lately arrived from England; can refer to a gentleman in Brooklyn as regards character, competency, honesty and sobriety; the man is a first-class gardener; understands raising stock on a gentleman's farm; the wife, a thorough servant; both willing to be generally useful. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with no children, as coachman and make himself generally useful; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; best of City reference can be had from his last employer's. Address for two days D. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to take hold of any other work about a gentleman's place; can give good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as groom or coachman, wishes to go to the country; is a perfect driver, is truly honest and sober; has the best of reference to show. Call or address for one week, J. S., coachman, No. 123 West 33d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who is thoroughly competent in every department of the business, having long experience in the culture of grapes, plants, flowers and vegetables; is married, without children; good City references. Address C. C. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman or groom, with a private family; is experienced in the care of horses; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 81 West 40th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands the business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man of light weight, a situation as coachman and groom or pad groom; in town or country; has good references, and thoroughly understands his business. Address P. STARLING, No. 113 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; no objection to City or country; good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT BOY, aged 17, of American birth; machinist or plumbing and gas-fitting or carpenter trade. Apply by letter to T. E., No. 23 Desbrosses-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call or address T. K., at Traynor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener who thoroughly understands the care of fruit, graperies and plain flowers. Address T. H., No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; a respectable steady man; has good City reference; will be heard of for three days. Address T. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, for greenhouse, graperies, flowers, vegetables, orchard, &c.; good City reference. Address H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, and would make himself generally useful; best of reference from the country. Address B. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as farmer and gardener; understands the care of cows and horses; willing to work; good reference. Address P. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS RESIDED IN Europe for several years, is desirous of accompanying a family or single person about to visit the Continent, in the combined capacity of medical adviser and translator. References furnished from the best professional men in the City. Address MEDICO, Station B.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 133 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE FOR A BOY four years old; must be a good seamstress and have satisfactory City recommendations; also, a lady's maid, good hairdresser, able to cut and fit, &c. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, Tuesday, April 2, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener, and wife for general house-work; they both must understand their business. A line left to E. L., Box No. 134 Times Office, with references, will be attended to.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN; ONE AS GOOD plain cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; must bring City references. Apply at No. 52 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE CLOAK cutter and designer; also, operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, accustomed to fine tucking and shirt fronts, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN of good address, to take charge of a business; must furnish good references. Inquire at 126 William-st., after 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN COACHman (married) who can assist in gardening. None but a first-class man will apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Corner of Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH UNQUEStionable reference may apply at No. 222 Madison-av., northwest corner of 38th-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO do errands in a hat-store. Inquire at No. 345 4th-av.

STATIONERY.—A FIRST-CLASS CLERK wanted—none others need make application. Address STATIONERS, Box No. 109 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIER FRANCAISE desire une place dans une famille; elle peut donner de bonne reference de sa dernier famille. Addresser par lettre MADAME ADEL, No. 17 East 19th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopalian boarding-school for 12 young ladies. The objects proposed in this institution are thorough education, home influences, healthful development and church training. School opens Easter Tuesday, April 23. Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

A FRENCHMAN, PARISIAN, KNOWING thoroughly his language and used to teaching it in a short time, wishes to have a few persons or a family that would like to take French lessons. Best references. Address T. S. F., Box No. 167 Times Office. N. B.—The answers to the former advertisement were taken from the Post-office.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

AT $2 50, WRITING, 20 LESSONS—Arithmetic and writing or bookkeeping lessons, unlimited, $10 per quarter; spelling, reading, grammar, &c., $5 each. PAINE'S Business Colleges, Nos. 62 Bowery and 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Private rooms day or evening.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, &c., IN three months, at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 6 9 Broadway; taught practically by a new conversational method, without tedious lessons. Also, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Lessons given at residence.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory department, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. English, French, Latin and music. Quarter begins April 17. Send for circular. Rev. C. D. RICE.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 15. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., in the open country; Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Session begins April 22. See reference circulars, with terms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars, address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.,) MILITARY INSTITUTE—A classical, commercial and military school. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GIVE French or German lessons in exchange for English. Address S. C., Box No. 108 Times Office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Stated meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, MONDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT. ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.

THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED, with exception of the tickets issued to the Press.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock. (Fourteenth Subscription Night.)

ONLY NIGHT OF VERDI'S MOST CELEBRATED OPERA, ERNANI.

SENORA CARMEN POCH. MAZZOLENI, MARRA, ANTONUCCI.

CONDUCTOR .... CARL BERGMANN.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) April 2—ONLY NIGHT OF LA SOMNAMBULA.

MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK. MISS STOCKTON, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI.

ON WEDNESDAY—FIRST PERFORMANCE OF PETRELLA'S NEW COMIC OPERA, THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE, with an unusually strong and brilliant cast.

THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN. LA FAVORITA.

FRIDAY EVENING—A favorite Opera.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE. FRA DIAVOLO.

The sale of reserved seats of tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, Petrella's extraordinarily interesting OPERA BUFFO, IL CARNEVALE DI VENEZIA.

A work received with immense favor throughout Italy, and recognized as the equal of the "Barber of Seville" and "Crispino."

The Director is gratified in being thus able to announce this important work in advance of its production in London, as in the case of "Ione," by the same composer, "Crispino e la Comare," "Forza del Destino," &c.

As the resources of the largest and most capable troupes are taxed in the production of this important opera, requiring three Prima Donnas, two Buffos, besides the usual number of first-rate artists for its production, the Director deems himself fortunate in being able to offer this work with an immense cast, including Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mlle. ANTOINETTA RONCONI, Mme. NATALI TESTA, Signor BARAGLI, Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Signor BELLINI, Signor MARRA, Signor BACELI, Mlle. KRUGER, Mlle. TERESA and others.

The NEW SCENERY, by Sig. H. W. CALYO. The new costumes and appointments, by Signor BRUSCHI and Mme. MACCHI. The NEW DANCES, by Signor RONZANI.

Seats can now be secured at the usual places.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA. On THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, at 8, only night of Donizetti's grand opera, LA FAVORITA, with the same great cast as produced in New-York.

Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at the box-office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE LAST HALF OF THE SEASON, CONSISTING OF FIFTEEN NIGHTS, Will be received TO-DAY at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE TRINITY CHOIRS, NEW-YORK, A. D. 1867.

HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH will be performed in ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick-st., (near Canal,) On THURSDAY EVENING, 25th of April, under the immediate auspices of THE RECTOR, CLERGY AND CORPORATION OF TRINITY PARISH.

FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF ABOUT 300 PERFORMERS,

the whole under the direction of the Organist of the Parish.

Members of Church Choirs in New-York and the vicinity, and all ladies and gentlemen familiar with the choruses in the Messiah, are respectfully invited to lend their aid in this performance.

The chorus rehearsals will take place on the evenings of Tuesdays, the 2d and 9th, and on Thursday, the 18th of April, in the large rooms at the rear of St. John's Chapel, at 8 o'clock precisely.

A full Rehearsal, with orchestra and Chorus, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th of April, at 4 o'clock.

On the morning of the same day, it being the FEAST OF ST. MARK THE EVANGELIST, there will be A FULL CHORAL SERVICE IN TRINITY CHURCH, at 11 o'clock, by the UNITED CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH. Sermon by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish.

Tickets for the Oratorio, $1; to be had of the Sextons of the Parish at the Churches of Trinity and St. Paul, and at the Chapels of St. John and Trinity; also at Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway; Pott and Amery, No. 5 Bible House, Cooper Institute; the Church Bookstore, No. 762 Broadway; F. W. Christern, No. 863 Broadway, and of Sheldon & Co., Broadway. Reserved Pews, suitable for families, may be obtained of Mr. Andrew Craig, Sexton of St. John's, Varick-st., at the Clergy Office, in the rear of the building, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily. Price $10 and upward. No tickets, however, will be sold at the doors on the night of the Oratorio. J. F. YOUNG, D. D., Chairman of the Committee of Management.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 2, Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S GRAND CONCERT, on which occasion he will be assisted by Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI, Prima Donna Soprano Assoluta, IGNATZ POLLACK, (Bartone,) RUDOLPH HENNIG, (Violoncello,) WILLIAM GROSSCURTH, (Accompanist.)

Tickets of admission, $1.

Can be obtained at the ticket-office of the hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth's, and all the principal music-stores.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway.

First appearance of Mr. WM. S. BUDWORTH.

A glorious programme, Traveler's Trials, first time. EDWIN KELLY'S Darling Doza, and the great POLE-I-O. NORMA O M K O M NORMA. The only LEON has no equal in his illustrations of the GREAT ARTISTES of the opera, the ballet, and the drama.

ON EXHIBITION, CONSTANT MAYER'S LAST PAINTING "THE CONVALESCENT." At No. 845 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently *the best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.

New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.

Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE PIANO lessons at $10 per quarter in advance at her own or pupils' residence; reference given and thorough instruction guaranteed. Address or call at residence, No. 690 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COLLECTOR'S AND APPRAISer's Departments of the Public Store will remove to the new Public Stores, No. 119 Greenwich-street, and No. 24 Trinity-place, on MONDAY, April 1.

Entrance to the Appraiser's Department and Storekeeper's Office, No. 24 Trinity-place.

H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

MATRIMONIAL.

TO THE LADY WHO WANTS A HUSBAND.—Having been from infancy a great admirer of the many virtues of the female sex, and being conscious of the felicity and happiness which would arise from a union with one of these peace-giving creatures, I sign myself a wife-seeker, but not a fortune-seeker; for instead of money, I desire the peace and bliss which wealth, with a wife, gives. As for land, I don't know about that until old Thad. stops speaking. Should any lady's idea of happiness correspond, address A. H. WHARNCLIFFE, Brooklyn, Halifax County, Va.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.

GREAT ATTRACTION. THE POPULAR LOCAL ROMANCE, produced with NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS, and with the strictest attention to the minutest details, entitled STREETS OF NEW-YORK, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, in FIVE TABLEAUX.

Tableau first. THE RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.
Tableau second. UNION-SQUARE ON A WINTER'S NIGHT.
Tableau third. TENEMENT-HOUSE, BAXTER-ST.
Tableau fourth. THE FIRE! THE FIRE!! THE FIRE!!! with all its EXCITING INCIDENTS, and in which scene will be introduced A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE IN ACTIVE OPERATION.
Tableau fifth. THE HOME OF THE RICH.

The piece will be cast to the FULL STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY of seeing the finest specimens OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, ever exhibited. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION on exhibition at all hours, together with GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES! MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1867, BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND, when will be presented Poole's celebrated comedy, entitled PAUL PRY, with the following great cast:

Col. Hardy	Mr. John Gilbert
Paul Pry	Mr. Geo. Holland
Harry Stanley	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Frank Hardy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Witherton	Mr. G. Browne
Doubledot	Mr. Leonard
Simon	Mr. Graham
Mr. Stanley	Mr. Pope
Willis	Mr. Ward
John	Mr. Oashin
Phoebe	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Subtle	Mrs. Vernon
Eliza	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Marian	Miss M. Scott

After which, for the first time this season, the excellent farce of THE SECRET.

Thomas	Mr. Geo. Holland
(In which he will sing "Wedlock is a Ticklish Thing.")	
Mr. Dupuis	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Valere	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Porter	Mr. T. Graham
Mme. Dupuis	Miss Fanny Morant
Angelica	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, will be presented, for the first time in America, an entirely new and original drama, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled HUNTED DOWN, with ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPROPRIATE SCENERY and COSTUMES, AND POWERFUL CAST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, BENEFIT OF Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS. First night this season of the petite Comedy, entitled SIMPSON & CO., together with the standard old Comedy of THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

THURSDAY, SECOND NIGHT OF HUNTED DOWN.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 5, BENEFIT OF Mr. A. W. YOUNG. First night this season of the popular Comedy entitled AMERICANS IN PARIS, and first time in three years of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, April 1, 1867. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

THIRTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, April 6, 1867, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle $1
Family Circle 50c

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MRS. CLARA JENNINGS respectfully announces that her BENEFIT will take place WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, when will be presented for the first time this season the petite comedy, entitled SIMPSON & CO., and the standard old comedy of THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Box-book now open.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

SIX NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND, SIX NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND, AT IRVING HALL, AT IRVING HALL, MR. D. KENNEDY, MR. D. KENNEDY, THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST, THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST, will give SIX of his highly interesting entertainments, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, April 5.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

WALLACK'S.

MR. A. W. YOUNG respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, when will be presented, for the first time this season the popular Comedy, entitled AMERICANS IN PARIS, and first time in three years of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Box-book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—COMEDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock. LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME, Comedy in three acts. LES DEUX SOURDS, Comedy in one act.

Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.

LECTURE BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN In aid of the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association, MONDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

A. FAVARGER PROPOSES TO FORM evening classes (either public or private) consisting of ten or more persons who desire to improve in reading French. An interesting work will be chosen, each read in turn, Mr. F. giving criticisms and general rules for pronunciation. Another class will also be formed for daily oral lessons in speaking French and perfecting pronunciation. Terms—For a course of 10 readings, $30 each person; for a course of 20 lessons in the daily class, $20.

Mr. FAVARGER may be addressed at No. 9 University-place, or found at 8½, at 1 and at 6 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, No. 126 2d-av., will open its classes for students on MONDAY, April 1. Young ladies wishing to commence a thorough course of instruction in medicine are invited to apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, at the Infirmary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.

Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

MARCH—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 28 ...... 12½ P. M.	Friday, 29 ...... 12 A. M.
Saturday, 30 ...... 2 P. M.	Monday, April 1 .... 2 P. M.
Tuesday, April 2 ... 3 P. M.	

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RESUMED.—The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE have commenced their regular trips to Albany. The ST. JOHN leaves MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the DEAN RICHMOND, TUESDAYS THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M. MARCH 25, 1867.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that on THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will appear in the role of HAMLET, devoting with sincere sympathy his services for THE BENEFIT OF THE ARTISTS AND EMPLOYES, who have suffered so heavy a calamity in the destruction by fire of the WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. BARTON HILL	as	Laertes
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD	as	The Ghost
Mr. Leffingwell	as	The King
Mr. W. Davidge	as	Polonius
Mr. J. Duff	as	Horatio
Mr. W. S. Andrews	as	Grave-digger
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	as	Player King
Miss Ida Vernon	as	The Queen
Mme. Scheller	as	Ophelia
Miss Andrews	as	Player Queen

Seats may be secured at the Academy box office.

Admission—Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Third week of the eminently successful RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 1, with the first performance by this company of Auber's charming romantic opera, the CROWN DIAMONDS. CROWN DIAMONDS. CROWN DIAMONDS.

CAMPBELL, CASTLE, SEGUIN, WYLIE, PEAKES, ARNOLD, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mme. BOUDINOT and Miss BURNETT.

The opera to be finely presented with appropriate scenery, properties, &c., and magnificently-costumed with dresses manufactured in and imported from Paris at great expense.

GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers .... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

JEANNIE DEANS. JEANNIE DEANS. JEANNIE DEANS. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

Received with the MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM. MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM. MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

Miss ROSE EYTINGE in her beautiful personation of the heroine, and Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and their excellent company in the cast.

Seats may be secured a week in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. G. L. FOX'S new pantomime, LITTLE BOY BLUE AND HUSH-A-BYE BABY; OR, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

New Scenery, Dresses, Properties and Effects.

Novel Machinery, Music, Singing and Dancing.

CLOWN .... G. L. FOX
PANTALOON .... C. K. FOX

Supported by Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.

Seats secured one week in advance.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

EVERY EVENING, Wonderful success of the talented artists, MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES, who will appear in the new sensational play of OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD, supported by an ENTIRE COMPANY OF BROADWAY FAVORITES.

MATINEES ONLY ON SATURDAYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THIS EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the most popular comedienne in America, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by the talented young actor, Mr. JAMES W. COLLIER, in her wonderful creation of FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

SATURDAY at 1½, ONLY FANCHON MATINEE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, 1867, at 8 o'clock, LUCRECE BORGIA, piece in five acts, by Victor Hugo.

MADAME LARMET .... LUCRECE BORGIA

Ticket offices: Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... Director.

MATINEES AT 2:30 WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Engagement of EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD-WONDER! whose extraordinary and unprecedented FEATS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE surpass anything ever attempted by Blondin or any other equilibrist, either in Europe or America.

THE RUNNELS FAMILY, whose novel, unique and exquisitely beautiful classic gymnastic exercises have created THE MOST MARKED SENSATION of the season, appear at each representation.

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD, who is without a rival on earth for dash, daring and artistic skill, in one of her MAGNIFICENT SCENES OF EQUITATION, ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL in infinite variety, introducing the entire strength of THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND GYMNASTS ever brought together in America; forming THE MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME ever presented at this establishment.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.

G. W. H. Griffin .... Manager

THE FAMILY RESORT.

Every evening during the week will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, BLACK CROOK, pronounced by the Press and the public to be the MOST LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE ever written.

Reminiscences of Dixie, Othello, Step Jig, Palace of Dew Drops, Trouble at the Ball, Ginger Blue, Mad McGibligan O'Hallory, &c.

GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the hall.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

Two Hundred and Eighth performance.

Immense sensation caused by the WONDROUS HEAD, or the oracle of the nineteenth century.

The Basket Trick, with other new wonders, miracles and illusions.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.

Chickering Piano is used at the seances.

WEDNESDAY—Juvenile night. Children half price.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will rehearse the oratorio of "Elijah" on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING at their rooms corner Union-square and 15th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

YOUNG OR OLD, MALE OR FEMALE.

All who are suffering by disease or weakness, brought on by acts of indiscretion, of youth or mature age, can freely and confidentially state their condition to Dr. PIERCE, the well-known Physician of the Dispensary for the Unfortunate, corner Bleecker and Thompson sts., New-York, and receive, free of charge, a written reply suited to their case. He has saved thousands by his great skill and experience, and will certainly point you to the road of health.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

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AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, March, 1867.

The military organization has already produced some unexpected effects in this quarter. Deprived of all hope from party combinations or local supremacy, many of our professional politicians accept the situation, and indeed run to meet it. Letters pour in from all quarters, and the Press and partisans who have been especially exacting in the terms of reconstruction are now ready to be reconciled with their enemies, and even to divide their loaf with them. The Common Council has gone so far as to recognise some loyalist members, and promote them to posts of political influence, although they have been heretofore insensible of the claims or merits of these members. Gov. WELLS is said to find more cards on his table within a few days past than for many months before, and those truculent articles of impeachment which menanced him have been formally and indefinitely postponed. It is to be hoped that Mr. ASHLEY will be so mollified by this last magnanimous act as to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Commonwealth against ANDREW JOHNSON. The effect of superseding the power of political appointment and making the tenure of office depend upon a paramount authority is astonishing. The expression of resignation is: "Gen. SHERIDAN gave and Gen. SHERIDAN taketh away, blessed be the name of Gen. SHERIDAN." Why should the two local parties quarrel, when neither can give or deprive the other of anything? The very bone of contention is marrowless. It is not worth even snarling over. Hence a calm, like passing from the Bay of Biscay into the Harbor of Brest. Many men who fought through the war have, with Gen. LEE, long since seen that the political capitulation was included in the military. They have been silent and devoted to the reparation of their fortunes. There were others who supposed it possible to effect by political agencies those objects of State independence which were defeated in the war. They at least hoped to restore the *status quo* of parties as before the war. They have been undeceived. The same numerical power that conquered the South dictates the terms of submission. The political capitulation is as complete as the military. A gallant friend had been suffering since the battle of Chickamauga from a lung wound. A thorough diagnosis revealed the fact that a fragment of ball still remained. This removed, the irritation subsided and the cure was speedily complete. Removing the local irritant of patronage has produced the same effect; and as we are, moreover, relieved by the Force Bill from the necessity of repudiating our opinions, and from the angry recrimination which must have resulted from such a degrading act, people are in better spirits and see in this inevitable consequence of subjugation at least an escape from dishonor. The operation of the negro vote will solve the situation in like manner. Congress has in effect enacted that unless a majority of the registered voters shall present a constitution in conformity with the Constitution as amended, the State shall not be admitted to the Union. This is the ultimatum of Congress, and it will no doubt be carried in those States where freedmen most do congregate, without the vote and against the wish of our people. This inevitable condition complied with, we shall be at least prepared to devote more exclusive attention to repairing the ruin which surrounds us, deferring to the future the recognition and restoration of rights which now do not exist, and without which a people must perish. But it should be remembered by those within the Union, that Congress has now declared and proven itself supreme, alike over the States, the Executive and Judicial Departments. We bow in submission. When this unlimited authority shall be asserted over communities more powerful than those of the South—when Ohio shall be required to hold up her hand at the bar of Congressional omnipotence and recant the heresy of a white man's government, or when the West shall be compelled to pay its tariff tribute to the East, then will come the true test of the new dispensation and the power of a numerical majority to disfranchise and confiscate, and the rights of the minority will be settled. The end of this great movement is not yet. A power has been liberated which, like that in the Arabian story, cannot be again restricted. Suppose those dissenters from the doctrines of New England unite and press to her lips the same bitter chalice that she has done to ours? Will she submit to be excluded from a government which she has shaped? Is it impossible that in traversing the circle of consequences Massachusetts may find herself in the same minority that Georgia is now? At last there must be new issues. The past can no longer be galvanized in the South. We wish to be desectionalized. We have been clipped and sheared, and prefer to run in among the herd and escape further molestation. Will there be no more questions for the American people to solve? "Because thou art virtuous, will there be no more cakes and cheese? Aye, by St. Anne! and ginger shall be hot in the mouth." So we dismiss these speculations. It may be years before their correctness can be decided.

THE BREAD BILL.

The appropriation of a good supply for our destitute people, without regard to color or opinion, has more effect in softening the Southern heart than a bill of pains and penalties. They have made up their minds to endure injustice, but are not prepared for kindness. In itself the appropriation may not be much, but it manifests a human sympathy which many thought was extinguished entirely. It is not, however, so much a supply of bread that the Southern people need, as employment and educated industry. The want of food is ever recurring. Appetite cannot well be appeased by daily donations. We are hoping the adoption of such a mixed industry as will relieve us from all risk of pauperism. But the charity of the Government and the interests of the North may be put to still higher tests by the

FLOOD IN THE SOUTHERN WATERS.

The inundations at Chattanooga have enabled that unfortunate people to compare the evils of fire and flood, and the same overflow has subjected the whole cotton region to almost unexampled injury. Our Levee Commissioners report:

> "That it is no longer a matter of speculation that we are to be visited with an extraordinary flood of water in the Mississippi. The river is now nearly up to the mark of 1862, and still rising. The pressure on the levees will test their strength to the utmost. Already several breaks have occurred, not in the new levees constructed by the Board of Levee Commissioners, but the old levees.
>
> Before the war every planter had a sufficient guard stationed on his levee, during high water, to give notice of the slightest danger, and there is no doubt in my mind that the security of the levees under the old system was to be attributed more to this vigilance than the original strength of the levees.
>
> Unless the levees are watched day and night while the danger lasts, I fear we shall hear of breaks and disastrous crevasses all over the alluvial portion of the State.
>
> Without the coöperation and aid of the planters and parochial authorities in watching and guarding the levees, our efforts will have been useless."

A State appropriation is therefore asked to provide for keeping watch and repairing the damages. Congress has been approached with a proposition for a loan, or for an indorsement of bonds to the amount six millions, secured by hypothecation of the State swamp lands, and it will be much better as a matter of financial economy that such aid should be given. There can be little doubt but that the security of the Delta alone involves a production of sugar and cotton that will repay the Government in our increased capacity for taxation far beyond either the cost or responsibility of the loan proposed. There can be no appropriation for the whites or blacks in the South which in any manner compares with this insurance upon wages. It will relieve the Government from a cost of millions, expended on clothing, rations and medicine, and from the reproach of affording an asylum and assistance to the oppressed and miserable of every country save its own. The Legislature of Louisiana has taken a good step in the same direction. It has under consideration a bill to give the freedman a lien upon the growing crops for his wages. The two Houses differ upon the point whether this lien should be extended to the factor or merchant who furnishes the supplies, and the question whether the laborer can be hired without the merchant advances, or the merchant secures a return without the service of the labor, has gone to a committee of conference. As a specimen, however, of the appreciation of labor and the laborer here an extract is added from the speech of Senator FENNER, who was a prominent member of the Confederate cause. It will show the same disposition to be just and humane toward the freedman as has been displayed by the Congressional appropriation for the relief of the Southern white men:

> "Can the first privilege given to the laborer work any injury to the merchant or planter. Certainly not. Then how does it affect the laborer? Everybody knows that here the laborer means the negro race, and these people are peculiarly entitled to our protection. They are ignorant, quite unaccustomed to business, improvident, and might of course be easily imposed upon by the well-informed, experienced and circumspect employer who should be unscrupulous enough to wish to take advantage of him. The giving to him of a first privilege could neither injure him nor give him any undue advantage. How would it affect the planter? He need not tell Senators that the great want of the planter is capital. One-half of his own agricultural operations are now carried on on credit, because he had been compelled to make arrangements with his laborers that they should not be paid until the crop was gathered. He knew many planters who carry on their operations entirely on credit, being entirely unable to get capital. Would it not insure greater facilities to these planters in getting labor if the payment of the laborer were secured by a first privilege? And would they in any way be wronged if the laborer forced his payment under it?"

Such sentiments show a reciprocity of interest between the planter and laborer that have resulted in entire harmony between them.

We may hope the deluge that has swept away legal landmarks and sectional affections promises to subside, since already there reappears those sympathies without which life is a toilsome burden and society a snare. W. M. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. Frederick Brown, at the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, Pastor of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church (near Division-street) preached to his congregation yesterday morning, from the following words:

> "Then Samuel took a stone, and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." 1 Sam., vii., 12.

The reverend gentleman, after detailing the historical allusion of the text, proceeded to apply the sentiment of it to his church. In taking a retrospective view of the past Conference year's experience, he was disposed to say, "Truly hath the Lord helped us." It is generally believed, he said, that Forsyth-street Church has been continually losing ground for several years. He had heard some one assert extravagantly that there had been a decline of 100 per annum during the ten years or more last past. This is untrue. In 1854 there was a membership of 330; in 1855, a decrease of 8; in 1856 a decrease of 2; in 1857, an increase of 20; in 1858, a decrease of 13; in 1859, an increase of 34; in 1860, a decrease of 23; in 1861, a decrease of 88; in 1862, a decrease of 5; in 1863, a decrease of 5; in 1864, neither decrease nor increase; in 1865, a decrease of 55; in 1866 an increase of 16. Now there is a membership of 214, showing that instead of losing 100 per annum, there has been a loss of only 116 in thirteen years. During the year, 21 certificates of leave have been granted, six members have died, and one member has withdrawn from the Methodist Communion. There are now fifty members on probation, and it is easy to believe that these will more than equal any draft that may be made upon the Church during the coming year. The fifty just mentioned were gathered in during a revival season of great interest with which the Church was blessed recently. During the year $27,000 and upward has been raised for church purposes. The Sabbath-school was never so prosperous as it is to-day—its numbers being so large that enough teachers cannot be had, and several classes are unavoidably left without a shepherd to care for them. Upon the whole, the speaker thought there was very great cause for gratitude to Almighty God for the general prosperity of the past, and room for faith in His willingness to do much more abundantly for us in the future, if only we will let Him.

"Christian Civilization of Africa"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Orcutt, of Washington, D. C.

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was attended by a large audience last evening upon the occasion of the delivery of a sermon by Rev. Dr. ORCUTT, Secretary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, D. C. The subject chosen was "Christian Civilization of Africa, or the Mission of Colored People in the United States." The Doctor based his discourse upon the following texts:

> "All nations whom Thou hast made shall come and worship before Thee, O Lord; and shall glorify Thy name."—lxxxvi Psalm, 9th verse.
>
> "Princes shall come out of Egypt; Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." lxviii Psalm, 31st verse.

Nothing is surer, the speaker said, than the announcement of the text that the Christian religion shall one day be triumphant throughout the world. There are some things in the Book of God's Providence that may easily be read by us, touching the mode and manner by which this great work of Christian civilization will be accomplished. It will be observed that the light of the atonement first fell upon the Land of Israel. From Asia it went to Europe, not touching Africa at all, but crossing the ocean and coming to us, and it has steadily progressed westward, until now it has reached the Pacific shores of our continent. This march of Christianity has continued in almost a direct line, keeping always within the north temperate zone. Last, but not least, in the Divine arrangement, came Africa, which embraces one-half the territory of the earth and is inhabited by a million and a half souls for whom Jesus died. Now who are to be the workers in effecting the Christian civilization of the land of Ethiopia? For 300 years the people who worked for the conversion of others in Asia, Europe and North America—the white missionaries, I mean—have tried to convert the Africans, but have utterly failed. From the year 1806 to 1835, the Church Missionary Society of London sent 108 laborers into this field. Many of these died, some returned, and only three out of the whole number stayed at their posts. The cause of death among them was two-fold—the unhealthiness of the climate and the hostility of the natives. The Moravians tried the same work for thirty-six years, and failed also, as did all other enterprises employing white missionaries, and it is plainly shown that some one else is to do the work. Now reason assures us that if we can find any of Africa's own children who have come in contact with Christian civilization, and are thus elevated to a fitness for the teaching of their fellows, these will be most certainly chosen by the Lord to perform His will in this respect. We have 600,000 Christian blacks in the United States, who, notwithstanding the iniquities of Slavery, are in a fair way of preparation for the missionary work. Half as many more men have been converted who came from abroad to us than we have converted by sending missionaries abroad. Now God purposes to redeem Ethiopia through the means of these people, and bring her dark sons to a knowledge of Jesus by making the civilized blacks the bearers of the message of salvation. Already we have in Africa a pledge of the accomplishment of this great mission. A little north of the Equator are 25,000 to 30,000 square miles of land redeemed from the slave trade and darkness of heathendom, and within that district an independent nationality of Africans—acknowledged as such by sixteen of the great Powers of the earth. This Republic has within its borders 15,000 American Liberians, and as many more blacks gathered directly from the adjacent country. These own lands, and have churches, school-houses, banks and many other of the marks of civilization among them. No colony of whites ever made such rapid progress on our shores as these people of Liberia have made on theirs. The kings and chiefs of many of the adjacent tribes, seeing the advantages of Christian civilization, have begged to be annexed with their people and territory to the Republic.

They have fifteen churches of seven different denominations, all well attended. The different Boards of Missions in this country, discouraged with the failure of their white representatives in Africa, are now seriously discussing the propriety of sending black laborers to take their place. Rev. B. P. R. JAMES (colored) writes from Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, which contains 40,000 inhabitants, and tells us that Congress and the Legislature are in session; that the college is flourishing; daily union prayer meetings are held, and that it is pleasing to note that nearly all of the great men who are drawn together at the metropolis are pure, honest-lived, Christian men, representing a nation which, although comparatively small, is a truly God-fearing one. This is but a type of what will one day be true of all that great land of Ethiopia. There was a famine in Egypt once, and Joseph, who was sold into service there, held the keys of the storehouse and thus saved, through God's wise arrangement, the lives of many people. Africa's Joseph is now in the United States, not as bonded heathen, but as Christian freemen, and God will take care that they answer His wise purposes in the lifting up of their people. The speaker then referred to the objects of the American Colonization Society, of which he is Secretary, and said that among other good things that it does is to pay the passage of all colored persons who desire to emigrate to Liberia. Many had recently gone, and 1,200 more were now awaiting an opportunity to follow them.

The discourse was closed with an urgent appeal to the audience to contribute liberally toward defraying the expenses of this body of would-be emigrants. Contributions, he said, may be sent to No. 32 Bible House, where they will be thankfully received and carefully applied.

Reopening of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, for the first time since the partial destruction of the edifice by fire.

The building is far from being completed, consisting as yet only of the bare walls, the roof and flooring, the interior being occupied by twelve rough iron columns, six on either side, supporting the roof, together with the vast scaffoldings used in its construction, not yet removed, the whole presenting, when viewed in connection with the throng of humble worshippers kneeling devoutly on the floor, a most singular and impressive scene.

The services were of the usual character for Sunday morning, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY officiating at 8 o'clock, and FATHER MCNAIRNEY at 9. The object of opening the Cathedral, in its unfinished state, is to afford accommodation for the large number of people who have been accustomed to worship there, and who have been, to a certain extent, deprived of their usual facilities for that purpose since the burning of the old edifice.

It will be many months before the completion of the building, but in the meantime it can be rendered available for the simpler forms of the Catholic worship, to an extent which would be impossible were it necessary to provide all the conveniences which are requisite for the comfort of a Protestant congregation.

THE NOBLE MALPRACTICE CASE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, in the case of Mrs. MARY E. NOBLE, who died at No. 54 Dominick-street, from the result of malpractice. The investigation was adjourned from last week to permit of additional testimony being introduced, and it was held in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police-station. The following is a synopsis of the more important evidence adduced:

Ayers Noble, of Tarrytown, testified that deceased was his wife; they had been separated from each other for nearly twelve months, he having left her because he thought her too intimate with CARSON (the seducer;) he heard of her sickness the Saturday before her death, and was informed that she had the neuralgia, and he after heard that she had an abscess; he arrived in the City the day of her death and did not see deceased until after death; he had no idea that an abortion had been produced until the Coroner informed him; deceased was subject to neuralgia.

W. D. Noble, son of deceased, testified that he resided with his mother, at No. 54 Dominick-street; she was in good health when they moved there; he did not know of her pregnancy until she was taken sick; deceased had told him not to tell any of her relatives if she was ill; witness knew nothing about the abortion until he saw it in the papers.

Leander See, brother-in-law to deceased, heard of her illness on Thursday by telegram; he came down to see her, when she told him she could not live, and that she had had an abortion produced.

Capt. John F. Dickson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, testified that he heard of the death of deceased on Sunday last, and took the necessary steps for the arrest of those accused of the crime; had arrested the prisoners at No. 38 Third-avenue, and had visited No. 627 Third-avenue with the Coroner and found several instruments (now shown) in a bureau drawer, and several persons in the building, who were detained as witnesses.

John McClelland, M. D., of No. 336 Fourth-avenue, testified that he had been called to attend deceased; found her very ill—pulse from 130 to 140; mind much agitated; deceased told witness that a miscarriage had been brought on by an electric physician, and that he had used instruments; in his opinion death had been caused by pyemia, probably the effects of the abortion.

Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, M. D., testified that he made the *post-mortem* examination; had found the body somewhat emaciated; rigor mortis not marked; sugillation marked but slightly on the back.

Upon this evidence the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said MARY E. NOBLE came to her death by pyemia, resulting from an abortion produced by the prisoner, WM. F. J. THIERS, *alias* Dr. Dubois. They further hold AMELIA ARMSTRONG, *alias* Madame Dubois, as accessory before the fact."

The prisoners were accordingly committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In answer to the charge preferred, Dr. THIERS made the following protest: "With all due courtesy in respect to the Coroner, I protest against the manner in which this investigation has been conducted. Nothing except hearsay evidence has been produced against me. I am entirely innocent."

A Williamsburgh Burglar Shot Dead by A Policeman.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock as Officer THOMAS SCOTT was patrolling his post in the Forty-fifth Precinct, Williamsburgh, he observed a suspicious-looking person at the corner of South Ninth and First streets. He crossed over to look at him and to see what purpose he might have in prowling about at such an unseasonable hour. When he got within four feet of the man, the latter raised a revolver and fired at the officer, the ball passing through his cap and the powder burning his face. The man then ran off and the officer gave chase. The would-be assassin turned round and was about to fire again when he received a shot from the officer's revolver. The wounded man continued to run a few steps, gave a shriek and fell dead. Officer SCOTT then obtained assistance and had the dead body removed to the station-house, where there were found on the person of the dead man two National revolvers, heavily loaded, excepting the charge discharged at the officer, a skeleton key, a "jimmy," some matches, a pair of scissors, a screw-driver and three spinning tops and cords. When he was shot he carried on his arm a basket containing a piece of mutton. It turned out that deceased was a well-known desperado and burglar who lived in a shanty in Kent-avenue, near the foot of Division-avenue, and that he was the man named HENRY MONZANI, *alias* White, who was arrested on the 9th of February on a charge of indecently exposing his person to a young girl in Williamsburgh. At the time of his death he was awaiting trial under an indictment on the charge referred to. It was suggested that this man may have been the person who shot Officer HIPWELL dead, some months ago, but of this, of course, there is no proof. Officer SCOTT had a very narrow escape in the encounter of yesterday morning, and his prompt action deserves praise. The Forty-fifth Precinct covers a large territory, and the force of Police expected to guard its interests is probably smaller than that of any precinct in the Police Department, considering its extent and the wealth of its inhabitants. They have had to contend against bands of thieves for a long time, and have furnished more cases for the action of the Grand Jury of Kings County than any other Brooklyn Precinct.

Drs. CREAMER and DE LONG made a *post-mortem* examination of the body yesterday afternoon, when the bullet was found to have entered the back about two inches below the left shoulder blade, passing through the left lung and the left auricle of the heart, thence through the main artery at the base of the heart and lodging in the left lung, from which it was extracted. Coroner SMITH impaneled a jury during the day, and adjourned the inquest to Friday evening next.

The Southern Relief Commission.

There are in New-York and Brooklyn three associations for the relief of the Southern distress, but virtually there are but two, as two of the three send their aid through a common medium. The gentlemen's commission send mainly grain, and depends upon the Governors of the several States for its distribution; the ladies' association sends clothing, food of every kind and such materials as will be of service chiefly to the women and children of the South. The ladies send direct to the clergy of the several States, arguing that their intimacy with the families of their parishes eminently fits them for the office of dispenser. The political organizations—such as the Freedmen's Bureau and the authorities in general—take excellent care of the freedmen, but from the nature of the case cannot, even if they so desired, seek out the sick and destitute among those whites who have not the courage to ask aid, while from accounts derived from reliable parties, there is every reason to believe the clergy are doing their share of the work judiciously and well. The gentleman have thus far relied upon voluntary subscriptions, the ladies have occupied themselves in giving concerts, lectures and other public entertainments from which they have realized already quite a handsome sum. The concert at Plymouth Church netted a very substantial amount, the Wallack benefit something like $1,000, and others have done quite as well. To-night a lecture will be delivered by Mr. TRAIN at Irving Hall, for which the ladies of the Committee have sold hundreds of tickets, and we hear of other entertainments to be given within the fortnight.

But whether the public patronize the gentlemen or the ladies is a matter of indifference, so that they give something and do it *now*. Ten thousand dollars *now* are worth more than $50,000 six weeks hence. The facts of destitution, sickness, nakedness and suffering among the *white* people of the South are undeniable; and it becomes us who have chided them in the day of their prosperity, and encountered them in the hour of their folly, to turn a deaf ear in the year of their adversity.

The Committees are composed of names known and respected in this community, and we present this matter anew in the light not alone of a Christian charity, but as a practical and imperative duty.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A BOOK-KEEPER TURNS THIEF.

Detective STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, arrested HENRY D. BELL, a native of Scotland and 26 years of age, a book-keeper for the past three years for the Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Company, at No. 87 Beekman-street. The charge against the prisoner is grand larceny. JAMES B. OGDEN, manager of the Company, testified that on the 14th of November, 1866, the prisoner stole a quantity of hardware, value $448, the property of said Company. He also alleged that on the 21st of November BELL stole $482 50 in hardware. The accused pleaded guilty to both complaints, and also confessed to having stolen nearly $7,000 worth of goods from his employers, and had disposed of the same to his own use and benefit. It is understood that BELL had purchased Brooklyn real estate with the proceeds of these robberies. He was held for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

ROBT. MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 22 North Moore-street, was feloniously assaulted early yesterday morning at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, by JAMES GRIFFIN and JOHN O'BRIEN, when he was brutally beaten. Officer SCHNEIDER of the Second Precinct, witnessed the assault and arrested both the assailants. MCLAUGHLIN is so severely injured that he was unable to appear in Court, so the officer's complaint was accepted instead. Both the prisoners were remanded for examination.

SHOPLIFTERS.

WM. SCOTT and FRANK FRANKLIN entered GEORGE HOERNEL's store, No. 392 Canal-street, on Saturday, when SCOTT gave an order for a suit of clothes. While the proprietor's attention was thus diverted, LOUIS ZIPPEL, one of his clerks, saw FRANKLIN secrete a piece of silk under the folds of his coat. The proprietor was informed and he recovered the stolen property. SCOTT attempted to escape but was arrested. When arraigned before the Magistrate both of the prisoners were locked up for trial. FRANKLIN is only 12 years of age.

PICKPOCKET.

RICHARD HAYES was arrested yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of PATER TRAINOR of No. 1 Mulberry-street, when he obtained possession of a gold watch and chain valued at $60. The owner seized the thief and recovered the watch. When brought before the Court the accused was fully committed for trial. He is 23 years of age and a native of Brooklyn.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

JOHN SMITH, the alleged proprietor of the "Minnehaha," No. 19 Howard-street, who was arrested Saturday night, by the Fourteenth Ward Police, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, was brought before the Court yesterday. The seven girls arrested at the same time dressed in absurd and indecent costumes, were also arraigned before the Magistrate. Counsel for the defence claimed that the dresses worn by the female prisoners were not so indecent as those exhibited in the "Black Crook" ballet. The proprietor was held to bail to await an examination, and the other prisoners were all discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Two persons—PATRICK AMERMAN, of No. 136 Hammond-street, and WM. D. BRUNS, of No. 436 First-avenue—were taken before Justice LEDWITH charged with keeping their liquor saloons open upon the Sabbath, in violation of the Excise Law. They were held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

FREDERICK HEINER, of No. 8 Suffolk-street, FRITZ WISSING, No. 72 Third-street, and PETER MCCABE, of No. 222 Sixth-street, were each arrested and taken before the Magistrate, for alleged violation of the Excise Law. Surety to the amount of $300 was given in each case, after which the prisoners were released from custody.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

EXCISE.

The Police arrested JACOB MARTIN, of Second-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and FREDERICK A. KIRCKER, of Second-avenue, corner of Sixty-third-street, for selling liquor after midnight of Saturday. The accused were required to find bail in the sum of $300 each to answer at Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island; Gen. N. P. Banks, Washington; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army; Hon. W. L. Sessions, Panama, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. F. P. Blair, St. Louis; Judge Noah Davis, Albion; Hon. S. Perham, Maine, and Gen. L. M. Yulick, Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Hugh J. Hastings, Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. Lynch, M. C., Portland; Hon. J. A. Peters, M. C., Bangor; Hon. C. T. Hulburd, M. C., St. Lawrence County, and Hon. C. M. Crandell, Belfast, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. N. Griswold, Troy, and Dr. Scott, British Army, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Jas. M. Scovel, Camden, and Hon. A. Westcott, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE DISABLED UNION SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—The Treasurer of the "Ladies' Union Relief Association," for the care of disabled Union soldiers and soldiers' families, Mrs. MARIANNA HALE, makes the following acknowledgement of contributions up to March 27: By Mrs. John A. Kennedy, from C. V. S. Roosevelt, $100; Roosevelt & Sons, $50; John H. Keyser, $5; by Mrs. James Graydon, from Miss M. Graydon, $5; Mr. G. Hiller, $2; by Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, from James J. Craig, $10; by Miss E. S. Hamilton, from John David Wolfe, $100; by Miss Bostwick, from H. W. Hubbell, $10; E. Peet, $5; by Mrs. Geo. Forrester, from Mrs. F. M. Johnston, $5; Mr. F. M. Johnston, $5.

BALL IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The ball of the Young Men's Association in aid of the R. C. Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, comes off on the 24th of April, instead of the 22d as previously announced. This entertainment promises to be one of the most agreeable and brilliant of the season. Last year $6,000 was realized for the Asylum by a ball, the credit of which is due to the Young Men's Association. It is hoped that the entertainment will be as well attended this year, as ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation and enjoyment of guests.

CASUALTIES.—ROBERT J. DENLEY, aged 35 years, and a native of Ireland, was severely injured yesterday by being struck by a Hudson River Railroad freight car, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street. He was taken to No. 549 West Twenty-sixth-street by Officer MULCAHY, of the Twentieth Precinct....PATRICK NELSON, of No. 55 Beaver-street, was seriously injured on Saturday by falling through the hatchway from the third to the first floor, at No. 62 Pearl-street, where he was employed. He was removed to New-York Hospital by Officer MEEHAN, of the First Precinct.

FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET.—At 8:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 111 Sixth-street, occupied as a tenement by twenty-two families. The flames originated in the kerosene oil and lamp store occupied by CHRISTOPHER TRAUT, who sustained a loss of $1,000; insured for $1,200 in the Continental. The building is owned by JOHN LEIPPLI, PETER EISMAN and CHARLES FOREMAN; damage, $600; insured for $5,000 in the Tradesmen's, $4,000 in the Greenwich, and $400 in the American Exchange. The flames derived their origin from the breaking of a lamp.

LECUTRE IN AID OF THE SOUTH.—By invitation of the Ladies' Committee, Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will lecture this evening at Irving Hall. Mr. TRAIN's humorous habit of dealing with serious matters, his felicitous delivery and sky-rocket vocabulary are in themselves inducements of no ordinary nature; but when the absolute destitution of the Southern people is remembered, we doubt not the audience will be of the dimensions and character so eminently desirable.

THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This Society will hold a public meeting to-morrow evening, in the Thirty-fourth-street Church, near Eighth-avenue. Addresses are expected from Maj.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Rev. J. S. INSKIP and others. An interesting musical entertainment is also promised upon the occasion. We are assured that no pains will be spared to make it a most interesting meeting.

MINISTERIAL CALL.—Rev. CORNELIUS E. SWOPE, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., has just received a unanimous call from Trinity Church in this City, to become an assistant minister in charge of Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-sixth-street, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the recent election of Rev. Dr. NEELY to the Bishopric of Maine. Dr. SWOPE has not yet signified his purpose in regard to the matter.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY.—During the fifteen hours, ending at 9 P. M., there were 23 arrests made in this City for violation of the Excise Law, and 34 arrests for intoxicating and disorderly conduct. In Brooklyn there was one arrest for violation of Excise, and seven arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Aggregate 65.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by Officer MURPHY, of the First Precinct, on board the brig *Maston*, lying at Pier No. 10 East River. The flames originated in the galley, and were extinguished by the Police. Loss $800; fully insured in City companies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Early on Saturday morning BADEN COOK, a sailor, fell from a second-story window of No. 145 Cherry-street, and was so badly injured about the head and body that he died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At a late hour on Saturday afternoon STEPHEN CLAYTON, 30 years of age, and a resident of Red Bank, N. J., was found dead in his bed, at the lodging-house of WM. H. WHYAND, No. 190 West-street. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

FATAL KEROSENE OIL ACCIDENT.—Miss MARY JANE BENNAN, aged 18 years, was so terribly burned on Saturday night by the accidental explosion of a kerosene oil lamp at her residence, No. 156 West Nineteenth-street, that death ensued yesterday forenoon. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church will be held on Wednesday next, at the St. John's-street Church, New-Haven, Conn. Bishop CLARK will preside.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 7:15 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at No. 362 Broome-street, being caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in the hands of Mrs. CHARLES KLEIN. Damage $50; insured in the People's Insurance Company. Mrs. KLEIN sustained no serious injury.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—A shed in the rear of No. 122 Pearl-street was broken into on the morning of the 30th inst., and robbed of five barrels of whisky, the property of WM. J. B. KING. The whisky is valued at $300....Two little boys, named HENRY and FRANK FURLONG, aged respectively 9 and 11 years, were complained of by their mother on Saturday, who stated to the Mayor that, being unable to make them obey, she desired to have them sent to the Truant Home. Her request was complied with....A sneak thief entered the hallway of JACOB WEBER's house, corner of Hudson-avenue and Prospect-street, on Saturday evening, and stole several articles of clothing....A man named FRANCIS PHILLIPS was arrested yesterday for throwing stones at a gang of boys in Washington Park. The boys returned the compliment, but managed to outrun the officer. PHILLIPS was held on the charge of violating a City ordinance.....HENRY JEFFERS, aged 12, and JAMES MCNAMEE, aged 15 years, were taken into custody on Saturday evening on the charge of insulting females who had occasion to pass the corner of Hudson-avenue and Johnson-street. They were locked up.....CHARLES WALTER was run over by a truck in Myrtle-avenue, between Carlton-avenue and Adelphi-street, on Saturday evening, and sustained serious injuries.....He was conveyed to his residence, in the immediate vicinity....A sermon in aid of the missionary cause was preached in the M. E. Church in Second-place yesterday by Rev. Dr. DURBIN. The sum of $850 was contributed by the congregation.

CONVENTION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A Convention of delegates from the various organizations of the Sons of Temperance of the Counties of Kings and Queens met on Saturday evening last, at No. 166 Fulton-street. Rev. Dr. J. E. ROCKWELL presided. After an introductory address explanatory of the objects in view, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention in relation to the efforts now being made to modify the provisions of the Excise Law. A protest was drawn up and unanimously adopted strongly expressing disapproval of the proposed amendments, which, if adopted, would, in the opinion of the Convention, seriously affect the law as a temperance measure, and be hurtful to the welfare of the total abstinence cause. An authenticated copy of the resolutions of the Committee was directed to be sent to the Senators and Representatives of the two counties at Albany. The Convention, as stated by one of the speakers, represented upward of 3,000 voters in the Counties of Kings and Queens. Preliminary measures were taken, in which the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Societies and Temples of Honor in the District, were invited to take similar steps to those recommended by the Sons of Temperance. The Convention then adjourned for two weeks, to meet in Williamsburgh.

SUPPOSED CASE OF ABORTION.—A young woman named AGNES NASON, was brought to Brooklyn on Friday last from Easton, Penn., and taken to a house in Navy-street, near Myrtle-avenue. She was in a very feeble state, and appearances indicated that she was in great bodily pain. Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN was called in and found her delirious. She subsequently became insensible, in which condition she remained until 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, when she died. Coroner LYNCH was notified and directed to hold a *post mortem* examination to ascertain the cause of death, as it is suspected that she was the victim of an abortionist. The deceased was about 21 years of age, and was accompanied to this City by two persons named ROBERT MCDONALD and PEGGY DECKEY.

ALLEGED COMPOUNDING OF FELONY BY DETECTIVES.—On Friday Detectives FROST, VIDETO, DENTON and WILLIAM H. FOLK, of the Brooklyn Central Office, were arraigned in the Court of Sessions on an indictment charging them with compounding a felony by dividing a reward of $100 offered for the recovery of a stolen watch, with the thieves themselves. The officers gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to await trial. The evidence on which this indictment was procured has been obtained, it is understood, from the statements of well-known thieves. The officers against whom the allegations are made have for many years held responsible positions on the Police force.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AND FATAL RESULT.—A young man named MICHAEL WALSH met with a singular accident in Pearl-street, opposite Hanover-square, New-York, on Wednesday last, which has since terminated fatally. It appears the driver of a lager-beer wagon was in the act of carrying a keg of lager into a saloon, and running against WALSH, struck him on the head, which caused him to fall down an area. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to his residence, No. 237 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, where he died yesterday morning. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW. — DAVID CLARK, the proprietor of a hotel in the town of Gravesend, was brought before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, on the charge of selling liquor without license.....GEORGE J. SMITH, who keeps a hotel in the town of New-Utrecht, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY for selling liquor on Sunday, 24th inst. The examination in both cases was adjourned until the 6th inst.....LAUNCELOT MCGARRITY, doing business at No. 8 Court-street, was arrested yesterday for selling liquor without license. He was locked up to answer.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 30.

COTTON—Market favors sellers, but prices are nominally unchanged; Middling, 27½c.@28c. FLOUR unchanged, but a moderate demand; trade brands, $11 50@$13 50; fancy brands, $14. WHEAT in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 55, and Winter at $2 90. CORN in good demand and firmer; sales at 67c.@74c., shelled; 87c.@89c. in sacks, the latter for White. OATS in good demand at 55c. in bulk. RYE, $1 50. BARLEY in good demand at $1 20@$1 30 for Spring, and $1 50@$1 60 for Fall. WHISKY dull and prices nominal; sales at 27c. in bond. MESS PORK firm; sales at $23. BULK MEATS in improved demand at 8c.@10c. BACON unchanged. LARD firm, and in improved demand; sales at 13c. CLOVER SEED firm. TIMOTHY SEED in fair demand at $2 90. FLAXSEED in good demand; sales at $2 50. HEMP SEED very scarce. BUTTER firm at 30c.@33c. CHEESE, 17c.@17½c. SUGAR, 11½c.@14c. COFFEE, 25c.@27c. Gold, 133½. Exchange firm.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand, chiefly for the interior, Western and Southern trade; sales 1,200 bbls. at $12 25@$12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White, and $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR, $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR steady at $8. WHEAT firm; a fair inquiry; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 50. CORN was held at $1 11@$1 12 for No. 1 Western in car lots. OATS are selling at 65c. for Western. CORN MEAL, $2 60@$2 75 ₩ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ₩ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED firm with light supply. SHORTS are selling at $25@$27; SHIPSTUFFS at $30, and MIDDLINGS at $36@$37 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c., to New-York 70c., and to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR dull; desirable brands scarce; sales 2,200 bbls. at $13 50@$16. WHEAT firm and active. No. 1 has advanced 2c.; No. 2 advanced 1c., closing firm at $2 37½@$3 16. CORN opened with a decline of 3c., but rallied, closing firm at 93½c. for No. 1 in store. OATS in good demand and advanced 5-16c.@¾c.; sales of No. 2 in store at 82½c.@87c. PROVISIONS inactive; MESS PORK $23; Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 8c. for loose. Prime Steam LARD 13c. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour; 3,800 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn; 2,200 bushels Oats; 2,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls Flour; 6,500 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 600 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 30.

TOBACCO buiet but unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR firm, medium grades and double extras advancing; superfine $9@$9 50; double and treble Extras range from $12 25@$14. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring $2 60; choice Fall $3 20. CORN advancing; sales at 97c.@$1. OATS advancing; sales at 70c.@73c. BARLEY firm; sales at $1 20@$1 40 for Spring. RYE firmer, $1 35. PROVISIONS, LARD and WHISKY unchanged.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR steady; sales of 600 bbls. of Spring at $11 50; 300 at $11 75. WHEAT was inquired for freely, but the market was nearly bare; the quotations were unchanged and nominal. New CORN fairly active; sales 20 cars of Ohio at 94c.@95c., according to quality, on the track. OATS were selling in small lots at 57c.@58c. for No. 2 Western. MESS PORK, LARD, SEEDS and HIGHWINES unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 30.

COTTON dull but unchanged; sales to-day, 1,600 bales; Low Middlings, 28½c.@29c. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull; no transactions. FLOUR firm; superfine $12 50. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS advancing; sales at 73c.@75c. PORK firm with an advancing tendency. LARD quiet but firm. Gold 134½@134¾. Exchange on London 145@146½. Exchange on New-York ½ premium.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; ₩ cental, $4 08 for No. 1; $3 75@$3 77 for No. 2. OATS firm; sales at $1 56@$1 63 for receipts of No. 2 Old. CORN advancing; sales at $1 61 for receipts of No. 1 Old. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 600 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Corn, 1,300 centals of Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 200 centals Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 30.

Sales of 178 hhds. TOBACCO at $20 15@$21. Superfine FLOUR, $10; fancy brands, $15 50. WHEAT nominal at $2 45@$2 95. CORN—Shelled, 77c.; ear, 70c. OATS, 64c. MESS PORK, $22 50. BULK SHOULDERS, 8¾c.; BACON SHOULDERS, 9¾c.@9½c.; CLEAR SIDES, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. COTTON, 26½c. RAW WHISKY, $2 22@$2 23.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 30.

COTTON firm, 27¾c.@28c.; receipts 712 bales; exports, 1,410; receipts for the month, 10,819; exports, 25,252. CORN firm; sales at $1 10 for choice White. PORK, $23@$23 50. BACON—Clear sides, 14c.@14½c. Other markets unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 30.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 250 bales; Middling Uplands, 29c. Receipts to-day, 280 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, March 30.

COTTON dull, prices easier; sales 125 bales Strict Middling, 27½c. Stock 16,876 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 30.

COTTON quiet, 28c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 70c. RESINS unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 30.

COTTON quiet; Middling 28c.; receipts to-day, 69 bales; sales of the week, 6,000 bales; receipts of the week, 2,611 bales; exports, 21,785 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for the "TRIUMPH SOAP," the best and cheapest family soap in the market. Saves time and labor, as clothes are rendered perfectly white without rubbing or boiling. Will not injure the most delicate fabric. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

NO TROUBLE, WASH, OR PREPARATION.—No more old dyes or sulphur colorings; new and splendid article. BOSWELL & WARNER's COLORIFIC colors hair beautiful natural brown, or black. Try it. You can apply in five minutes. Depot, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 30.—*In steamship Atalanta, for London and Brest*—N. B. Receiver and lady, Miss M. Morris, S. Longstreth, John M. Farrar, S. L. Blake, A. Alvinet, wife and child, John Woodhurst, Russel M. Bracken, R. Trimmer, Jos. B. Hunt, Miss Fannie Phillips, J. Kehrli, Wm. Fern, S. Ramson, Mrs. E. Rose and child, Peter Reinwald, S. Schwartz, S. D. McKay and wife, R. Gill and wife, Wm. C. Joodawl, Henry Taylor, John Murfice, Henry Cappel, John Whitehead, wife and daughter, Wm. Forrest, J. Wagner, Wm. Jennings and family, Jas. Willis and wife, John Baker, Gustav Foucherneris, L. Grangjean, E. Singer, Thos. Holloway, Ferdinand Sabet, J. Carslidge, Elizabeth Winter, Fred. Winter, Mrs. M. A. Jamieson, Fred. Snow and family, Miss Sophie Watson, Miss Ellen Watson, James Ellis and wife, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 31.—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—C. Von Bermuth, L. Birnbaum, Mr. Lilienthal and family, E. L. Arronge, D. W. Leeier and family, S. Bamberger, C. Conrad, H. Ahlmeyer, P. Gutwillig, Miss L. Rapp, F. Kronshage, W. Meckenmosel, M. Lest, G. Fritsche, T. Loverdo, John Williams, L. Sturr and family, B. Meinhardt and family, Mrs. A. Bohnert and family, T. Horstman, Mrs. W. Wege and family, and 531 in the steerage.

MARCH 31.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—H. Haynes, Mr. Laigallas, Mr. Helring, J. C. Ridge, R. Newell, W. O'Neill, A. C. Walsh, Mr. Brady, C. Deare, J. Richardson, Mr. Thompson, Master Thompson, W. Fletcher, Mr. Lane, H. Pulcher, J. D. Grey, Lieut. Warren, H. Levy, H. B. Cooper, J. H. Willis, Mr. Schmidt, A. Niel and lady, R. B. A. Ritchie, Mrs. Melling and daughter, C. Bedford, H. Saunders, Mr. Gillespie and lady, P. Field, G. Copeland, J. W. Condel and lady, Mr. Seymour and lady, J. O'Brien, Mr. Murphy, lady and child, G. D. Bregan, W. J. Bregan, Mr. Lamoshe, M. A. Legiere, Mr. Preall, Rev. Mr. O'Leary.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. W. McMichael and daughter, Mr. W. Kimble and lady, Mr. W. Meade and lady; Miss Elsie Orane, Miss F. Johnson, Theodore Orane, Mr. Miguel Beislegnl, lady, mother and two children; Miss Joseta Juhewes Estrada, Miss Custina Juhewes Estrada, Dr. Wilson Jewell, F. Comly, Charles Ramsey, Dubois Smith, W. S. Marsh, H. A. Horn, Rafael Vega, J. Gonsales, A. Anas, Jos. Corominas, Jose Caldeduahi, Miguel Jans, J. Tell, wife, daughter and son; F. Gallagher, W. Wilson, Baffia Engenio, C. Orianeini, Mrs. L. Boschetter, John Dunn, John J. Hill, Charles Ermer, J. J. Castanedo, H. D. McGowan, Antonio Lomes, J. Anheroff, H. Brashi, lady, child and servant; P. Passarim and lady, R. Fairoloogh, C. Vattory, lady and child; Mrs. Isabel Alva, J. Tombers and servant, E. Marpedi, J. Comenti, E. Knudsin, P. M. Marks, M. A. Haldes, W. Stomaric, A. Pamier, W. H. Guild, W. H. Warner, Viscount Southwell, K. T. Digby, J. M. Lastia.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—T. J. Nickerson, lady, child and nurse, J. W. Morlatt and lady, A. McP. King, Miss M. King, W. P. Harvey, wife and 2 daughters, Capt. Raymond, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Graves and 3 children, W. Genn, Owen Murphy, A. J. Latarge, B. Brown and son, W. Fox, C. W. Hubard, A. Hargraves, M. J. Williams, J. J. Reilly, J. L. Bradley, P. C. Reilly, Mr. Angell, Mr. Sinnott, Mr. Hogan, W. Kingall, J. H. Weeks, J. N. McKennon, H. B. Ainsworth, D. W. Staunton, H. R. Rogers, Jno. Thompson, Chas. O'Connor, P. Hoover, L. Fried, J. Jacobs, F. Collins, H. Meyers, P. Leiser, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 44 | Sun sets...... 6 21 | Moon rises... 3 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 12 | Gov. Island 6 01 | Hell Gate.... 7 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 31.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. March 29, 10 miles S. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with schr. Transit, bound S.; 30th, 1 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen March 17, and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 578 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. The H. was detained about 24 hours by ice from lon. 48 31 to 53 W., and from lat. 45 30 to 44 N. Has experienced strong westerly winds for the last 3 days.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool March 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 57 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans March 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Olympus, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool March 11, via Boston 29th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Feb. 25, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Thursday, 21st inst., at 10 P. M., hove to off the Lightship to wait for tide, and at midnight commenced a heavy gale from E. to N. E., which drove us to lat. 37 50, lon. 74 20; since then had strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds; anchored at Lightship Friday night the 29th.

Bark Tomas Terry, (of St. Andrew's,) Malony, Messina Dec. 26, and Gibraltar Feb. 1, with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had a succession of westerly gales. March 18, lat. 35 25, lon. 66 30, while lying to in a gale from N. W., shipped a sea, washing boats overboard, carried away hatch-houses, lee rail stanchions, bitts, &c., tearing up port covering boards and deck, started forward house, and doing other damage, causing the vessel to leak badly in the upper works; 23d, while scudding in a heavy gale from the N. E., shipped a sea, carrying away starboard rail, and lost sails, &c.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Pierce, Sagua 22 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales; lost head and cutwater, stove hatch-house, skylights, cabin doors and side lights, and filled cabin with water; was off Barnegat March 20, and was obliged to haul off on account of the N. E. gale of that date.

Bark Trovatora, (of Searsport,) Blanchard, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to master. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales; lost figurehead and binnacle, and stove bulwarks.

Bark Norma, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, Bordeau 85 ds., with mdse. to P. Dutel. Jan. 8, in the Bay of Biscay, during a severe gale, three men were thrown over the wheel and so severely injured was obliged to put into Plymouth, Eng., to land them and ship others. Sld. from Plymouth Jan. 13. Was off the Highlands on the 13th, and was blown off during the late severe gale; lost boat, sails, &c., and stove bulwarks.

Bark Edith Banfield, (Br.,) Mitchell, Shanghai Nov. 12, with teas to Cary & Co. Passed Anger Nov. 30, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 30, crossed the equator Feb. 20, in lon. 19 13. Has been 14 days on the coast, with heavy N. E. gales.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Jewett, Sagua le Grande 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Had very heavy weather north of Hatteras. Bark Annie Walsh sld. 3 ds. previously for New-York.

Bark Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit, &c., to T. Manara & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 9. Has had heavy weather and split sails.

Bark Jas. W. Brett, Nickerson, New-Haven, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Guantanamo 24 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. March 23, lat. 37, lon. 75, spoke brig Abby Filen, bound for Philadelphia, with 3½ feet water in the hold; would try and get into the Chesapeake.

Brig Lapwing, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cremor, Bahia, Hond., 49 ds., with rosewood and hides to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no vessels. Has been 14 days north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisham, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Carl, (Hamb.,) Braun, Tampico 37 ds., with hides, &c., to M. Echeveria & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost jibboom and foretopgallantmast.

Brig Goodwin, Coffin, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to James Henry. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. E. winds. March 30, off Absecom, saw a brig with a bark in tow, apparently with all sails gone; same day, off Cape Henlopen, saw a fore and aft schr. with mainmast gone, bound N.

Brig Ida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Peterson, Black River, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. winds the whole passage.

Brig Black Fish, Fichett, Georgetown via Norfolk, with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.

Schr. Lahave, (of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Jones, Ragged Island 15 ds., with salt to B. F. Small & Co. Been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales, and stove bulwarks.

Schr. A. D. Scull, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Barrett, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Son. Has had very heavy weather the last 12 days.

Schr. Jeremiah Simonson, Ellis, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton and lumber to master.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The steamships Somerset, for Liverpool; North Point, for Savannah, and Falcon, for Charleston, sld. yesterday. Three Br. barks cld. for Ireland with about 100,000 bushels of corn. Arr. to-day, the Ital. bark Daniel Draper, from Palermo, and Br. schr. Petrel, from Spanish Main; the latter lost her second mate and a colored passenger overboard.

BOSTON, March 31.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore, and Norman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Arr. ship Seaborgh, from Bermuda; schrs. Babcock, from Philadelphia; Mayfield, do.; Louisa Frazier, from Baltimore. Sld. steamers Grenada and Florida, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—The pilot-boat Maryland makes the following report: Arr. steamer Bound, from Baltimore; barks Baltimore, from New-York; A. W. Singleton, from Cardiff; Manitow, from Porto Rico; the brig Aquilla, from Porto Rico, supplied her with provisions. Sld. steamship Somerset, bark Queen Victoria, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, March 30.—Arr. steamers Frances, from Baltimore, and Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Gen. Barnes, Capt. Morton, left Sandy Hook on Saturday morning, March 23, and arrived at Savannah early Tuesday morning, March 26, discharged a full cargo of general merchandise, and taking in a cargo of cotton, sailed again at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, 28th, and arrived at her dock at daylight Sunday morning, 31st, making the run from port to port, including discharging and loading full cargoes, in 6 days and 6 hours. The G. B. belongs to Livingston, Fox & Co.'s Savannah line of steamers.

The steamer Francis Wright, Bolger, hence for Key West, while passing through Buttermilk Channel yesterday morning, got ashore on the rocks, at the south side of Governor's Island. She will probably have to be discharged.

LATER.—The steamer Francis Wright, for Key West, previously reported ashore in Buttermilk Channel, came off with the rise of the tide and proceeded.

Spoken, &c.

Emma Fisher—brig, from Trinidad for Boston, March 9, lat. 25 12, lon. 75 45.

Eurus—brig, from Porto Rico for New-York, March 28, off Cape Henry.

W. H. Townsend—brig, bound E., March 15, lat. 36 47, lon. 68 06.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 8, barks Anna Walsh, for New-York in 3 days; Shelton, for New-Orleans do.; Jas. E. Ward, for Philadelphia next day. March 20—Brig G. T. Ward, to sail for New-York next day.

At Ragged Island, March 15, bark Gertrude, for Holmes' Hole for orders in 10 days.

At St. Jago de Cuba, March 10, brig Rachel Cony, disch., and Br. brig Victoria Amelia, to sail in 3 days.

At Guantanamo, March 6, schr. Kate Walker, for Baltimore in 5 days, and Br. brig Jane, for Boston soon.

DR. HENRY HARD WEECHER'S GREAT "SLEDGER" STORY, in YANKEE NOTIONS. At all news-stands. Price, 15 cents.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

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AID FOR THE SOUTH

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

have decided to donate

THE ENTIRE PROFITS

ACCRUING FROM

All their Sales

ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867,

AT THEIR STORES,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET;

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-street;

No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.;

No. 299 SPRING-STREET;

No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-street;

No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH;

TO THE

SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

to be disposed of by them in alleviating the sufferings of the destitute inhabitants of the Southern States.

This arrangement will afford to consumers of Teas and Coffees an opportunity of contributing to this most worthy object

WITHOUT COST TO THEMSELVES,

as we shall sell all our goods on the above-named day, as heretofore,

AT CARGO PRICES,

thus making a great saving to the consumer, as well as relieving the distresses of the destitute in the South, as the following price-list will show:

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER, (Green,) $1 25, best $1 50 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-STREET.

No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH.

N. B.—If it should storm on the 2d of April, then the profits of the first fair day will be donated.

1867.

SPRING

FASHIONS.

SEE THE NEW EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL.

Also, all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL," and ALL OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. The QUESTION SETTLED by the FASHION MAGAZINES in FAVOR of

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

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SKIRTS.

THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

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BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 251, March 30, 1867.

29, 76, 48, 2, 58, 18, 9, 36, 28, 5, 62, 4, 1.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 252, March 30, 1867.

9, 72, 43, 76, 38, 53, 19, 21, 66, 67, 54, 15, 68.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 175, Mar. 30, 1867.

45, 27, 69, 67, 28, 15, 34, 47, 54, 78, 5, 29, 38.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 176, March 30, 1867.

16, 47, 56, 70, 52, 68, 44, 6, 21, 28, 39, 62, 71.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 59, March 30, 1867.

17, 50, 35, 47, 16, 7, 22, 14, 65, 51, 27.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 60, March 30, 1867.

2, 17, 52, 60, 4, 35, 63, 51, 55, 14, 12, 28, 22.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 53, March 30, 1867.

69, 15, 36, 60, 48, 41, 43, 53, 13, 20, 71.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 54, March 30, 1867.

64, 36, 59, 30, 71, 52, 49, 28, 16, 1, 62, 57, 67.

MCINTYRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

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